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14

VOL. XIX NO. 80— BOMBAY, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

"Muslims Must March With The Times Or Perish"

ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN.

CONGRESS IS NOT COMMUNAL, BUT NATIONAL ORGANISATION

"India Is Bound To Be Free Soon"

"FRONTIER GANDHI'S" PARTING MESSAGE TO BOMBAY CITIZENS

ALL INDIA LEADERS ON MESSAGE OF KARACHI CONGRESS

"No power on earth can crush the national awakening that we see in India to-day. Whether a community agrees with it or not it is bound to suceed. I am certain that very soon India will be free. The time has passed when we can go on suspecting each other. Suspicion must now give place to mutual trust. The task before us is to formulate a vigorous programme and to work it out forthwith," was the parting message from Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Frontier leader to the citizens of Bombay.

Tumultons crowds assembled at the Azad Maidan on Sunday evening to hear the "Frontier Gandhi" and other leaders who had returned from the Karachi Congress. There was a great rush towards the dais when Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan marched with his "Red Shirts" playing bag pipes. A large number of Muslims and Pathans cheered the leader of the Afghans. Mrs. Hansa Mehta presided.

The appearance of youthful brother of Bhagat Singh and the mother and sister of Raj Guru on the dais was a surprise for the audience. A wave of subdued grief and pride passed through the audience as they were introduced to the gathering by the President and garlanded amidst cheers.

"If any men stands between India and revolution it is the half naked Fakir," declared Mr. Satyamurti speaking about the Karachi session of the Congress.

"SUSPICION MUST GIVE PLACE TO TRUST"

The speaker was glad to be in Bombay and offer his respectful and heartful congratulations to the women and children and the men of Bombay who had made history. "We in South India," he added, "have watched with affection, gratitude and admiration the splendid lead which Bombay has given to the rest of India." He hoped that Bombay would take the same place in the future struggle and he promised that not only South Indians in Bombay but the whole of South India would be in the forefront of the struggle, if unfortunately or fortunately another struggle had to be begun.

BETWEEN INDIA AND REVOLUTION.

Bombay had been the gateway of India and he hoped it would soon be the real Gateway of India when Mahatma Gandhi returned from London with the substance of Independence. If the Mahatma came back with that Bombay would continue to be the Gateway. But if Great Britain sent Mahatma Gandhi disappointed and empty handed he would say that Lord Willingdon would be the last Viceroy to visit India. It was not an idle threat because he knew the feelings in the country. To-day if any man stood between India and revolution it was Gandhiji. If the English did not grasp the hand of friendship graciously and honourably they would have to thank themselves if Bombay and India shut her gates to Englishmen.

TRIUMPH OF KARACHI CONGRESS.

Referring to the Karachi Congress he said that it was a triumph of the power of organisation of their countrymen. Who said that Indians were unfit for Swaraj, he asked. Within six weeks of the Indian National Congress ceased to be an unlawful association and within two weeks after the bulk of the Congress leaders had been released from prison for the first time in their history the citizens of Karachi organised the Congress session with great splendour and organisation. It was in itself an unparalled achievement. He did not know whether Sind was going to be separated or not. It was at present a deficit province but he was sure the people of Sind could make it a surplus province.

WHO SAYS CONGRESS IS NOT DEMOCRATIC?

Proceeding Mr. Satyamurti said that there was a great deal of truth that the Congress was a triumph of the personality of Mr. Gandhi. But they should not run away with the impression that the Congress was not a democratic body. The Congress deliberately voted with eyes open for the resolution ratifying the Gandhi-Irwin Truce. The discriminating and patriotic delegates knew what they wanted and knew what they were voting for. He cited only one example to show that that the delegates used their independence in more than one matter. When the General Secretary placed a report before the A.I.C.C. with an unjustified attack on the Indian Press and in spite of the appeals of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for its adoption the report was thrown out.

TRIBUTES TO "CHRONICLE."

Mr. Satyamurti felt that he should publicly express his sense of great admiration for the services rendered by Nationalist papers like the "Bombay Chronicle" during the last Civil Disobedience Movement by purveying correct news. He next explained the resolutions passed at the Congress. Regarding the resolution on Burma he said that the Congress would not be a party to separation unless they were satisfied that the people of Burma genuinely wanted it.

Alluding to the resolution passed by the Congress regarding the release of all political prisoners he said that it was in the interests of peaceful atmosphere for the Round Table Conference that everyone convicted for political offences should be granted amnesty. He had heard that that Lord Willingdon with a bower of flowers in his compartment. But those days were gone when the people of India would be satisfied with flowers. They wanted deeds.

After paying tribute to Mr. Subash Bose for his historic statement that at this time he wanted to stand solidly by Mahatma Gandhi the speaker said that apart from the personality of Mahatma Gandhi and the patri-

(Continued on page 5.)

BOMBAY'S WARM SEND OFF TO "FRONTIER GANDHI"

—:o:—

Addresses Madanpura Muslims On Eve Of Departure

Before his departure by the Peshawar Express for Delhi Khan Abdul Gaffar addressed a largely attended meeting of Madanpura Moslems in Ghelabhai Street. Mr. Mahommed Umar Master presided. Khan Abdul Gaffar said that he was told that misleading interpretations were put on the speech that he delivered at the Dongri Maidan meeting. His reference to the playing of music before Mosque was interpreted to mean that he had no objection to it. What he wanted to convey was that Moslems and Hindus had no business to fight over such insignificant matters while they were both in bondage. When once freedom was won there would no occasion for such communal bickerings. It was the presence of a third party in the country that fostered a spirit of animosity between the two communities.

His reference to the fact that the bugle was sounded in Peshawar during the Martial Law regime in place of the prayer call was also being misinterpreted. He observed that it was shameful for the Moslems to have undergone that humiliation and they must defote their attention to substitute Swaraj for the system of government under which such things were possible. The audience gave a hearty send-off to the Frontier leader. At the Victoria Terminus he was seen off by several prominent Congress and Moslem nationalists.

PLIGHT OF EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

—:o:—

New Terror Of Rabies

20 LOOTERS SHOT DOWN

LONDON, April 4.

Managua—Barely had the miserable victims of earthquake been assured that they were not going to become prey of bandits from the hills (as has been previously reported) than a fresh horror namely rabies has appeared and is threatening to spread on account of scarcity of water and intense heat.

Patrol is scouring streets shooting all dogs, followed by lorries to bury carcases.

Sharp shots thus ringing out, however, do not always indicate despatch of animals, as it is reported that marines have hitherto summarily shot twenty looters.—Reuter.

MADMAN'S PRANKS.

—:o:—

Synagogue Victims' Serious Condition

LONDON, April 4.

Budapest—Zatloka has been identfied as a dangerous lunatic, who recently escaped from an asylum. Nobody is dead but some have been wounded gravely.—Reuter.

TO KARACHI IN 4 DAYS

—:o:—

Aviator Scott's Achievement

KARACHI, April 5.

Aviator Scott who left London on April 1 on a flight to Australia arrived at Karachi Air Port at 1-30 this afternoon.

He left for Jodhpur at 3 in the afternoon, slightly ahead of Kingsford Smith's time.—A. P.

MAULVI SYED ATAULLA BUKHARI TO ARRIVE TO-DAY

—:o:—

Maulvi Syed Ataullah Shah Bukhari, the well-known Punjab Muslim leader, and a prominent member of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, is arriving in Bombay to-day (Monday), by s.s. "Dayavati." He will address a public meeting on Dongri Maidan on Tuesday night, at 9 p.m.

"AFGHANS HAVE A FINE SENSE OF CHIVALRY"

"Frontier Gandhi" Pays Tribute To Bombay's Women Warriors

"The Afghans hold women in great honour. An Afghan will do anything to save the honour a woman. Even Miss Ellis who was abducted by some tribesmen was not treated badly by them. That showed their fine sense of chivalry. But it was a pity that the English people who talked somuch of chivalry did not show any regard for women when they had to deal with our women warriors in the non-violent war," observed Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan addressing a largely attended meeting of women at Shri Kutchi Dasa Oswal Wadi in Mandvi on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Jankibai Bajaj who presided said that though the programme which required their going to jail was suspended they had to complete the constructive part of the Congress programme. She exhorted the women to continue the work of foreign cloth picketing with redoubled vigour.

KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR'S TRIBUTE TO WOMEN.

Khan Abdul Gaffar in his speech paid a glowing tribute to the women of Bombay for their achievement and added that the Afghan women were equally brave and had played a very prominent part in the last Civil Disobedience Movement. Inspite of the fact that Muslim women observed purdah they did not lag behind. But he felt that the custom did prove a hindrance in their way.

WOMEN'S PART IN ISLAMIC HISTORY.

He referred to the achievements of Muslim women in the past and pointed out how they were recorded in Islamic history. It showed that they had always participated in the national struggle and he held that the correct conception of purdah in Islam was not restrict the field of women's activities or to prevent them from participating in the national struggle. He advocated that necessary reforms should be made in the present custom to enable Muslim women to take their proper share in the life of the nation.

WILL STAND BY WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

In conclusion he said that by their sacrifices Indian women had safeguarded their rights in any future constitution of India and the Frontier people who were fighting for India's freedom would stand for women's rights and see that they were recognised by the nation.

Earlier Khan Abdul Gaffar addressed a meeting of Marwaris at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall. The occasion was the presentation of an address to Mr. G. Malpani, President of the C.P. Congress Committee.

TRUCE IN ACTION IN SURAT !

—:o:—

Confiscated Lands Not Given Up Yet

AHMEDABAD, April 5.

On a complaint being made by Gandalal who had purchased the confiscated fields of Patee Govindbhai in Bajipura, Surat District, the police arrested 43 labouders working in the fields and also the original owner of the fields. The labourers were subsequently released on a bail of Rs. 100 each.

Three more farmers have been similarly arrested in the village of Syadala in the Surat District on a complaint being made by the purchaser of the confiscated fields.

Gadda of Navsari who had purchased the confiscated fields in Bardoli taluka asked for police help to prevent the original owners of the fields from removing cotton crop. Police help has been given to Gardaji.—A. P.

—:o:—

Externment Order Against Congress Workers Passed

AHMEDABAD, April 5.

The Talukdar of Vanod, Kathiawar, who had passed an order against Sheth Vichand Bhikhabhai prohibiting him from entering the taluka and also ordered his family to quit the taluka has passed another order against two leading workers of Viramgam Taluka Congress Committee, Sakarchand Maganlal and Lalchand Maganlal, prohibiting them from entering the taluka on pain of detention in jail for an indefinite period.

The Taluka Congress Committee has declared a social boycott of the talukdar of Vanod and has urged the merchants not to buy cotton from the Talukdar's ginning factory.—A. P.

5,000 MILES TREK ACROSS ASIA.

—:o:—

Expedition Of 40 Frenchmen Starts.

LONDON, April 4.

Beirut.—An unusual caravan of eight semi-caterpillar trailer cars forming the Haardt, Debreuil and Citroen expedition started on a 5,000 mile trek across Asia to Peking, via Baghdad, Teheran and the Pamirs. The expedition is equipped with wireless and cinema cameras and consists of 40 Frenchmen and one American. The latter represents the National Geographical Society of Washington. —Reuter.

EDUCATION THROUGH VERNACULARS

—:o:—

Sir M. Sulaiman On Paucity Of Suitable Text Books

ALLAHABAD, April 5.

Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, Acting Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, delivered the inaugural address at the second Literary Conference, convened under the auspices of the Hindustani Academy in the course of which he referred to the great influence exercised by the English language on India through England's political connection with this country. He sad the greatest difficulty in the way of imparting higher education through the medium of Indian vernaculars was a great paucity of suitable books on western arts and sciences. National education, he added, could not progress unless not only translations of European books but also originals were made accessible to people in their own mother tongues.—A. P.

INDIAN SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

The C. P. and Berar Socialist Republican Conference will be held here at the end of May. Mr. V. P. Jani has been elected as President and Mrs. Annusuyabai Kale the ex-Dictator of the C. P. Marathi "War Council" as Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Swami Kumaranand, organiser of the party is leaving to-day for Bombay to see Mr. Jani.

Negotiations With Muslim Communalists Reach Impasse

GANDHIJI DISAPPOINTED

ASKED TO TRY TO SETTLE COMMUNAL PROBLEM IN LONDON

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 5.

Mr. Vallabbhai Patel and Mr. Jamanlal Bajaj have left for Cawnpore while Mahatma Gandhi has asked Mr. Subash Bose to stay in Delhi and continue talks with him, particularly over the Hindu-Muslim question. For present no progress can be made about communal settlement because there are definitely forces at work which do not want such settlement.

VICEROY SUMMONS MUSLIM POLITICIANS.

It is perhaps the realization of this fact that has made the Viceroy summon this afternoon over half dozen leading Muslim politicians. The Viceroy is reported to be entirely in agreement with Gandhiji that for the present these talks must be postponed as the atmosphere for these has been somewhat vitiated.

THE UNDER-CURRENTS.

The under-currents that have brought this temporary check are of very considerable interest and I propose to record them frankly. When Gandhiji came here he came with determination to tackle the Hindu-Muslim problem and though he did not secure from the Congress any mandate on subject the Congress approval of Adult Franchise, its declaration of Fundamental Rights and social and economic programme were aimed at definitely declaring to the minorities what aims of chief political organisation were so that all suspicion hight be set at rest. But on coming here Mahatmaji found that the so-called All-India Muslim Conference was purely a sectional movement and had no claim to represent the entire Muslim opinion in India.

The Jamaiat-ul-Ulema delegates did not take part in it, the Frontier leaders kept away from it and Nationalist Muslims were given no place in it. Then again the conference organisers had no confidence in themselves. They were asked to nominate two or three spokesmen to meet Gandhiji, Sjts. Patel and Bajaj on the other hand the conference sent the entire Working Committee.

"WE HAVE NO LEADER"!

When Gandhiji asked them to nominate a leader who could speak for the entire commuuity the answer came, "We have no such leader'. When he said "alright. Then give me the united Muslim demand which I will accept without reading." The answer was "We cannot guarantee unanimity."

When Gandhiji retorted, "Then let it be almost unanimous" the plea came, "Our conference represents the overwhelming majority of Muslim opinion and we are united in our demands".

"Are you even united?" And it was found that among them one section said, "We have always stood for separate electorates" and the other section, "We think these riots have temporarily annoyed the Muslims against the joint electorate idea".

GANDHIJI DISAPPOINTED.

Thus Gandhiji returned very disappointed. He had also received another ultimatum from the Nationalist Muslims who are holding a conference a fortnight hence at Lucknow and who propose to vote in favour of joint electorates. What was worried the Viceroy and Gandhiji is whether the Muslim political opinion was expressing itself freely. They know it is not. And what are the causes?

"OH THESE FAZLI'S MEN!"

The chief difficulty is that the Muslim leaders who do not belong to Congress are those who are ordinarily allied with the Government and the administration and they cannot take a courageous line and incur the displeasure of the authorities. The I.C.S. Governors in Upper India are allied with the reactionary Muslim group. You hear every where "oh these Fazli's men spoil everything". For if Government wants to select any person for favour the Lahore Government House says what suits this party. The Lahore Government House echoes what was said in the Viceroy's Council by the Muslim member. And through the "Morning Post" London and Churchill group this chain is forged and strengthened so much so that you cannot get free expression of Muslim opinion " today and the All-India Muslim Conference resolutions are accordingly being discounted in political circles here as the "War cry" of a reactionary Clique.

BEGUM MAHOMED ALI'S ADDRESS WELCOMED.

Mr. Shaukati Ali was, I am told, given some home truths by Sjt. Jamanlal Bajaj for creating this mischief and becoming the instrument of this clique. But there is praise for Begum Muhamedali, who in her brief address to Conference, cast no aspirations on the political leaders of the Congress and in fact made a courageous appeal to the Muslim women to come into fight for freedom and discard their veil.

SETTLE COMMUNAL QUESTION IN LONDON.

The problem that now awaits the Congress leaders is that in view of these developments and impossibility of making the Muslims come to any agreement among themselves what is the best solution. I have full authority for saying that Gandhiji is being pressed by prominent Muslim leaders to go to London and try communal settlement there in an atmosphere that local wire-pulling would be impossible. They feel that Aga Khan, Sir Muhamed Safi, Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Ansari represent the best Muslim mind and any settlement with them would be acceptable to the country.

Gandhiji is being told by his own colleagues of the Congress that so long as the I.C.S. had power they would always be able to put up the loyalist crowd in India to shout with them and that, therefore, Mahatma should first try if he can find a better atmosphere in Simla in May and thereafter go to London and solve the problem there. According to my information the same is the view which the Viceroy is impressing on Gandhiji and which view is also held by Lord Willingdon. Gandhiji has, in view of this division, in Muslim Ranks, decided to review the position but he will wait for another month before he takes the final decision.

(For Details of All-India Muslim Conference See Page 12.)

"FRONTIER GANDHI" AT KOHINOOR STORES

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan accompanied by his volunteers and band visited the Kohinoor Stores on Sunday.

A large crowd had gathered to have a glimpse of Khan Saheb and the members of the Memon Volunteers Corps had a hard time in checking the ourush of the crowd.

The Khan Saheb congratulated the Khoja Moslems on their unanimity in giving preference to Swadeshi goods. He exhorted the Moslem ladies to take to spreading the message of Swadeshi among the 'purdah' ladies by house to house visits.

Mr. Ismail Ladak in reply thanked the Khan Saheb for visiting the Stores and wished him all success.

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H. E. JONES,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1931.
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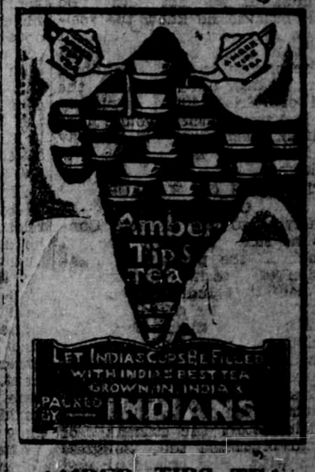

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THE PROGRESS OF THE NEW BALTIC STATES.

Reconstruction, Education And Peaceful Development.

(BY M. COLD.)

The four new Baltic sister republics are situated on the eastern shores of the Baltic Sea and running in a sort of belt from the North Cape to the Memel river estuary. Those republics are: Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Finland among them is the largest territorially and Lithuania by the number of inhabitants.

Finland has an area of 150,000 square miles and 3 3|4 million population. Estonia—18,000 square miles territory and 1-1|4 million population Latvia—255,000 square miles and 2 million and Lithuania—60,000 square miles territory and about 5 million inhabitants (including here the territories held in Polish occupation).

The situation in these countries presents much of interest.

"SPARROWS EGGS."

Though differing in details the histories of these Republic is much similar in general. Before the Great War all these countries were the parts of former Russian Empire. After the collapse of Russia 1917 they declared themselves independent, promptly organised their national governments, armies, diplomatic agencies abroad, introduced their own currencies and began independent lift.

There was much of scepticism as to their ability to survive. Even now there is no lack of such pessimists. The sparrow's eggs between the grinding stones "characterise the situation of these Republics between the colossus like their neighbours. But the general progress they made and the success they achieved in all branches of life is the obvious proof of their vitality..

Baltic countries have suffered much during the World War. Lithuania and Latvia were the war-stages from the beginning to the end of the War. Thousands of villages and towns and hundreds of thousands of houses were destroyed by shells or fire. Three-fourths of the cultivated area was abandoned for over four years; the stock was taken over by the fighting armies and good half of inhabitants were refugee in the inner parts of Russia.

Deprived of everything, they returned to their ruined homesteads. Not one has assisted them in reconstruction of their husbandries. They did not receive any indemnity nor reparation seems but they managed to rebuild all what has been destroyed themselves and in ten years they have added more cultivated area and more domestic stock and now they have all of that more than before the disaster. This they have achieved by their hard work devotion and diligence.

WHERE 12 HOURS IS NOT LONG WORKING DAY.

The Baltic States are predominantly agricultural countries, where in the average 70 persons out of every 100 live in the villages. Their economic destiny at the present is to supply the markets of the thickly populated West-European countries with their butter, eggs pork, poultry, etc.

The farmers in these countries are getting up at 4 o'clock in the morning to milk their cows, to feed their poultry and keep all the day till 9'oclock in the evening working with all members of their families and sometimes with two or three hired farmhands or maids. And never do complain that they are too hard working. Not they ever look tired or exhausted. On the country—they are healthy, robust, good, spirited folks with all good senses and tastes for the decent life. The songs very often accompany their hard toil.

When they gather in the evening in their log-houses they eagerly listen to the broadcasted news and talks on different subjects by their national radiostations in their own languages or read aloud their newspapers in order to be in touch with the events of the whole world.

ALL FOR EDUCATION.

Every one of these countries has introduced, during the first decade of their existence compulsory universal public education from 7 to 14 years of age. The number of secondary schools meanwhile has grown up to tenfold in comparison with pre-war time. Every country has at least one University with the average of 6,000 students, the future leaders for all departments of public life. Every one of the states has "Culture Funds" to encourage young scientists, writers, artists, etc. There are invoted to develope all kinds of sports. But special efforts are directed towards enlightenment and organisation of the farmers. There are provided special "extension courses" at public schools for farmers; the lectures on improved farming methods are carried on during long winter season; much of cheap literature and periodicals are published for the benefit of farmers.

There are some well conducted rural journals which are distributed practically free of charge.

ANTIDOTES TO EXTREMISM.

The Baltic States are immediate neighbours of Soviet Union and it is much wondered—how they manage to escape the introduction of Soviet system. But that was made in very simple way. The unproductive large land estates were taken over by the State and divided between landless agriculturists. The indemnity to proprietors was paid by the State.

The Co-operative movement is encouraged as the surest way to improve the life of small holders. There are at least about 5,000 co-operative societies of all kinds in every one of the said countries. The agricultural co-operatives now handle in these countries from 2|3 to 9|10 of their agricultural exports. Duly attention is paid encouraging the credit co-operatives and their functions. The Chambers of Agriculture are instituted in every country for the purpose of offering the opportunity for the agriculturists to set forth the policy of agriculture and its improvement.

IMPORTANCE OF THE BARTIC LANGUAGES TO SCIENCE

The people of the Eastern Baltic States belong to two fundamental races; Finns and Estonians are Mongolios and speak Ugro. Finnish language related to Hungarian Turkish, Tartar, Silak, etc., Lithuanians and Letts are of Aryan stock and speak the language resembling ancient Greek, Sanskrit and all those akin to them. There are the dialects of Lithuanian and Lettish which retained their most ancient forms and help great deal to understand the laws of evolution and changes of any Aryan language. It is very interesting to note that Letto-Lithuanian language contains some Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Kurdish (or vice versa) elements. In Lithuania and Latvia there are numerous artificial "tumulig"—hills, the similar to which are found in abundance in Syrian steppes, Asia Minor, around the Casian Seal and in Southern Russia. The careful study of these similarities might reveal the new facts in the migration of the Aryan race and once for all solve the problem of their past migrations.

The folklore of the Baltic peoples bears as well many similarities with ancient Vedic customs and manners and is another proof of their relation to Asian Aryans.

BALTIC HOSPITALITY.

The Baltic countries have retained to this time the ancient custom of hospitality and respect for strangers. Before the War traveller in Baltic countries could stay with country-folk as long as he likes, and he never was asked to pay a cent. The War has spoiled that old custom, but still even now there are numerous families in the Baltic States, which will never refuse shelter and food to the strangers.

The peoples of Baltic States make no difference in the treatment of their guests despite their race or nationality. They feel respect for all humanity. They are peaceful peoples in the real sense of that word, free from all prejudices and hatreds.

These countries have developed industries which are designed to satisfy their inner market and that is why the recent economic crisis is not so much felt there as in the other European countries.

A Scene from "Chandrasena," a Prabhat Film Co.'s picture, featuring Miss Leelavathi as "Chandrasena" the Nag-Kanya., Miss Kamala and Prof. Mane, to be shown shortly at Majestic.

"PISTOL WENT OFF ACCIDENTALLY"

Rickshawalah Shooting Case.

ACCUSED'S WRITTEN STATEMENT.

MADRAS (By Mail), April 3.

The case against Captain Harry Darby was adjourned on Thursday to April 13. His release on bail was not pressed by his Counsel. The following is the text of a written statement filed in Court by Captain Harry Darby:—

ACCUSED EXPRESSES REGRET.

"The accused desires in the first instance to express his deep regret at the accident which resulted in the death of Poongavanam, a rickshawalah on the night of March 26, 1931 and to make such reparation to the family of the deceased as lies within his power.

"The accused lived in New Guinea for a considerable time and has been flying on a world tour, which necessitated his landing at various and unexpected places. It had, therefore, become usual for him to carry a fire-arm on his person and for that reason the pistol was in his pocket that night.

SHOWED JESTINGLY.

"On the night of the incident he returned to the Egmore Railway Station at about 11 p.m. got down from the rickshaw, paid the deceased and was starting to go to the retiring room where he was staying. Then the deceased salammed him and wanted something more. The accused put his hand into his right breast pocket, felt his pistol there, pulled it out and showed it to the deceased jestingly, when it went off accidentally, killing the deceased.

"The accused had no idea firstly that the pistol was loaded, since it was lying in the attache case for over a week, and he slipped it into his pocket only that night as he intended to leave for Bombay, the next morning; secondly that there was a bullet in the breach of the pistol as that involved a previous manipulation of the breach. He also believed that the safety catch was on, but that must have become displaced in his pocket. The weapon would appear to have gone off as the result of his transferring it from his left hand to his right as the accused is wholly unconscious of having pulled the trigger.

MORTALLY WOUNDED.

"The accused saw the rickshawman stagger back and fall, when he realised that he had been shot. The accused went up to the fallen man felt him and found that he was mortally wounded. The accused did not know what to do. He shouted for a doctor or a nurse or an ambulance, but no one in that crowd would come to his assistance.

Witnesses Messrs. Jennings and Stewart came there shortly thereafter, and accused told them what had happened. Within another ten minutes the police came. The accused also told them that he had shot a man accidentally. He handed over the pistol to the police. The accused had not the slightest intention to shoot Poongavanam (deceased) or injure him in any manner."—A. P.

—:o:—

"MISS TURKEY".

Protests Against Beauty Contests

STAMBUL, Feb. 3.

The election of "Miss Turkey" as the national type of beauty has had unexpected results. As soon as it was known that Nashide Saffet Hanen, the winner of the competition, was a teacher attached to a State school a cry of indignation arose from part of the Turkish Press.

It was suggested that the Government should dismiss a teacher who had forgotten that the main task entrusted to her by society was to set a living example of modesty to the rising girl. The Government seems quite likely to respond to this demand, and to consider Nashide Saffet Hanen as disqualified owing to an unauthorised absence of over ten days. In this case the lady will have to refund to the State the cost of her education. The question will be considered on her return from her visit to Paris.

"Miss Turkey's" case has become the expression of a social problem. If beauty contests have somewhat lost in interest as a novelty, they have, on the other hand, much gained in extension. A competition to discover the Turkish girl with the most elegant legs has, among others, been started by a Turkish daily, and has attracted scores of photographs, which have already begun to appear in the newspaper. It is contended that imitation of American and European civilisation should not be sought in exhibitions contrasting so greatly with the traditional Turkish conception of morals, and that such competitions can do no good either to the winner herself or to the rest of the competitors. The movement against these competitions is, in a sense, undoubtedly a reaction against the slackening of morals.—"Observer."

Papal Anger At Pagan Beauty Contests

—:o:—

"Pagan" beauty contests, in which "young girls exchange purity for the evanescent and ridiculous sovereignty of a single day," are strongly denounced by the Vatican organ, the "Observatore Romano."

Murder, suicide, hunger and death have been the lot of girls who have been successful in such contests in various parts of the world, the paper declares:

But "the world has gone mad to such an extent that not even their terrible fate has any influence on those wishing to emulate them or those who advertise the contests.

"Even sacrilege is not kept out of the fanatical descriptions of those events printed in the newspapers of the whole world, for the entrants are sometimes likened to fourtheenth-century madonnas.

"These foolish women, whose beauty is no merit of theirs, might be worthy of some admiration if they learned their duties preparatory to matrimony.

"When the dressed-up, painted dolls become mothers," adds the paper, "they realise the evil of such stupidities."

This protest is a sequel to the appearance in a Rome paper of an advertisement for girls to enter a competition at Nice and San Remo, and is the latest move in the Vatican's campaign against "immorality," of all kinds —"Daily Herald."

"THE ARTICLE IS NOT SO INNOCENT"

Judgment In Maharashtra Case.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 3.

Judgment in Mr. Ogale's case.

The Judgment delivered by Mr. G. R. Deoskar, 1st Class Magistrate, in the Sedition case against Mr. Ogale, Editor, Maharastra, is a lengthy one and covers 23 typed pages. The Magistrate does not accept the statement of the accused to the effect that the translation put in by the prosecution is incorrect and highly misleading. He contends that the Assistant Translator who was examined as Prosecution witness is a Graduate of the Bombay University, his mother-tongue is Marathi and he has worked in the Publicity Department for the last 8 years. He also repudiates the statement that the local Government's order sanctioning the prosecution against Mr. Ogale is vague. The issue dated the 15th January of Maharashtra contains only three articles. One relating to the desirability of the meeting of prominent congress leaders, the second relating to the debate in the C. P. Council about the Buldhana riots and the third being the article in question. The first two remarks the Magistrate, can hardly be said to be particularly virulent" as mentioned in the Local Government's order. The Magistrate held that the prosecution story had been amply proved by the D.S.P. and the personal Clerk to the Chief Secretary to the C. P. Government."

APPEAL TO FANATICISM.

With reference to the evidence tendered by Mr. Y. M. Kale, M.L.C., Buldhana that he did not find anything seditious in the article under reference the Court held that the article is not so innocent as he makes out. The large majority of readers has to be taken into consideration while determining the effect of the article.

As to the effect of the article, Mr. Deoskar held that "Political atmosphere in January was hot when the article appeared in big headlines. It is true that the majority of readers are not highly educated persons. But the article was addressed to the people at a time of great public excitement that persons reading these comments would carry their feelings of hostility to the Government and would become indisposed to obey and support the Government. It looked as an appeal to political fanaticism."

"After considering the entire subject matter" concludes the Magistrate, "I cannot but arrive at this conclusion that the condition prevailing at the time of the publication of the article in an important organ of public opinion as that of Maharashtra were hardly suited for such effervescence. The offence has always been considered very serious. Having taken this into consideration I sentence him to one year's rigorous imprisonment."

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BARDOLI AFTER TRUCE.

No Change In Official Mentality.

(From A Correspondent)

SURAT, April 3.

Order came from the Swaraj Ashrama to march out on Hijrat. Peasants obeyed it. When truce was concluded, the Hijratis were asked to come back to their homes. They did and once again the deserted villages presented a beautiful sight, full of joy and life. They rightly expected a change, during the period of truce at least, in the methods of the police and local officials. Attachment of the properties and confiscation of lands are not a new thing to them. They are seasoned warriors of at least one successful struggle. Every thing adjusted itself in a very smooth manner in 1928. This time their experience is to the contrary.

NEW POLICE CAMPS IN VILLAGES.

Local officers continue operations against erstwhile Satyagrahis in Bardoli and other Satyagrahi Talukas even to-day. On flimsy pretexts, they are rapidly opening police camps in different villages. They have done so in Babla, Afwa, Akoti, Bamni, and Haripura. Mr. Garda of Navsari is said to have purchased confiscated lands in Babla. Police are posted there to give protection to his newly acquired property.

Confiscated rice was bought by one liquor shopkeeper in Akoti and by another person in Bamni. Police are despatched to these villages to guard it.

When the whole country is trying to create an atmosphere of peace, Bardoli officers are unnecessarily creating an atmosphere of distrust.

New owners of Satyagrahis' lands do not get labour from the taluka to pick cotton. Peasants were consoled and permitted to pick cotton from their fields. But when the crop was taken, all of a sudden their houses were searched and charges of theft from sold lands placed on them. Local officers refuse to give information about which of the confiscated lands were sold and which remained unsold.

FARMERS AND SOLD LANDS.

This is how the noble spirit underlying the Irwin-Gandhi agreement is being trampled under foot. So far as farmers are concerned they refuse to recognise any of their lands as sold. They have an insurance on this point from Gandhiji and Sardar. How the transfer of the sold lands is to take place has been kept secret, only for the sake of preserving Government, prestige. But, certainly it does not mean, that Government officers should behave in the same old faction.

In the last Bardoli campaign Bombay Government brought pdesstre upon the purchasers of confiscated lands and gave back the possession to their rightful owners. Now we learn that officialdom is contemplating devices to make the question of sold lands a settled fact. One can understand the change of responsibility this time from Bombay to Delhi; but people rightly expect from the Government of Bombay a cautious and conciliatory policy. When the leaders and other officials and non-officials are busy with great problems, it is a wrong and mischievous policy not to allow farmers peace even after the truce. In such a troubled and distrustful atmosphere farmers find it impossible to make preparations for the cultivation of farms in the next season.

COMPLAINT ABOUT 'LOYALISTS.'

People are boycotting the 'loyalists' and therefore police parties have to be sent for their protection. This is the explanation given for the strong policy pursued by local officers. It is true that caste constitutions are very strong among the Bardoli Peasants. Those constitutions have kept them firm during the fight and they are demanding an explanation to-day from those who disregarded them. Some farmers trying to see that usurpers do not get a customer, not only for the confiscated crops but also for other articles of the purchascrs of confiscated crops. They are exerting their influence to the utmost to see that buyers of forfeited lands do not get labour. But it must be said to the credit of Satyagrahi farmers that they obey most faithfully the limitations of social boycott as shown by Mahatmaji. They do not use force or abusive language against anyone nor do they stop necessary articles of life. They are using the weapon, for example, in this manner. If a ginning factory buys the cotton of one who betrayed the peasants they refuse to have any connection and dealings with that particular factory. If a labourer goes to work on such a man's farms, that particular labourer would not be employed in future by them. It is clear that this sort of social boycott does not necessitate the police help and interference. Ashram workers have taken a very generous attitude. They are trying to help the "loyalists" if they show a desire to be one with the public hence forth. But how can they help those who have more faitn in the police than in the people?

PAYMENT OF REVENUE.

Farmers see that all this official harassment has no connection whatsoever with their payment or non-payment of revenue. They are obedient fighters. They withheld taxes in 1921 and paid them in within 24 hours when Mahatmaji suspended the campaign and ordered them to pay. It is not theirs to reason why or to argue. They simply obey Mahatmaji and the Sardar. Sardar has ordered them to pay Government dues, if they can. Local workers are explaining the very thing to the peasants. If the Government treasury does not swell in Bardoli to-day, there are sound causes for it. Government officers should try to show sympathy towards the Hijrati peasants whose crops have been destroyed, stolen or sold away, whose cattle has perished to a great extent. Bardoli was the centre of no-tax campaign and its loss is tremendous. Government has promised in the agreement to show a generous spirit towards those who were the greatest sufferers.

But besides Satyagrahi Peasants, there are 'Loyalists' in the taluka, who have taken material advantage during the Satyagraha. No Congress worker has ever requested such man not to pay Government revenues. If the Government officers are showing generosity towards them for their loyalty, the blame does not lie on the Congress workers. Tactless and incapable new Police Patels and Talaties are also a factor for the sad situation of the taluka

ARRESTS OF PEASANTS.

Labourers were digging Karathi (dry cotton plants) in the field of a Patel of Bajipura on 28th March. A sub-inspector of police came on the field with a party and arrested 43 labourers together with the owner of the field. They all were locked up in Valod thana. On inquiry it is found that during the struggle this particular field was sold to a Bania of the same village. That Bania lodged complaint and hence the arrests. The arrested persons included 26 women labourers of Raniparaj. Mr. Govindabhai was handcuffed, no food was allowed to be supplied to him for the whole day and he was made to sit in the village Thana in a way all passersby could easily see him. Only at night handcuffs were removed. At intervals it is alleged he received abuses, threats and insults from the police. Out of 23 women, 7 or 8 had little babies who were not carried to the field. They remained crying and hungry at home. At 10-30 p. m. women were allowed to go out of the lock-up. The males were released on a bond of Rs. 100 each. A charge of stealing dry cotton plants is preferred against Mr. Govindbhai and he was refused bail. He is cheerful in the lock-up.

SALE OF CONFISCATED LAND.

Mr. Rambhai Govindbhai informs me that his 34 acres of land in Butwada was sold on 26th March. The village Patel has served Mr. Rambhai with a notice informing him of the sale.

RANIPARAJ FARMERS ARRESTED.

Kasan Ukara and Raghala Ukara two Raniparaj farmers had returned from Hijrat and were dwelling in their original huts. A police party surrounded their huts on 29th March and arrested 4 persons, children and women were ordered to quit huts. The reason for all this was given as follows: These houses and all the lands belonging to Kasana Ukara were sold away to one Abu Feria of Buhari and he had gone there with the police help to take their possession. Some miscellaneous household articles were thrown out of the houses. Kasan Ukara had no knowledge of the sale of his properties and lands, otherwise he certainly would not have deliberately entered the house.

Unnecessary trouble is being created by stubborn attitude of the officers. The Deputy Collector and the District Collector of Surat were requested to give information regarding lands which were already sold in the taluka. But they have it is reported refused to supply the information. Result is that unknowingly farmers start work on their fields and suddenly they are arrested under charge of theft or tresspass. Such a situation demands immediate attention of higher Government officials. It is presumed, of course that they are willing to help in creating a peaceful and favourable atmosphere in the country.

ANCIENT JERICHO

Bronze Age Necropolis Discovered Intact.

JERUSALEM, March 19.

The Marston-Melchett expedition at Jericho has discovered in an adjoining valley a necropolis, which is quite intact. The graves so far examined pertain to the middle Bronze Age of 2,000-1,800 years B. C.

We have also come across numerous pottery vessels and groups of high value to archaeology. We consider it probable that the whole range of the city's life is here represented, but it will be impossible to complete our investigations this season.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN RUSSIA

German Industrialists Impressed.

BERLIN, March 19.

The German industrialists who have returned from Moscow declare themselves very satisfied with their visit. On the whole the present economic situation in Russia is judged favourably here, and while the enormous sacrifices involved are recognised, there is almost general agreement amongst German observers of Russian affairs that the Five-year Plan shows a very fair prospect of being successful.

There is really no "Russian dumping" scare here, and the possibility that Russia in years to come may be one of the great industrial Powers arouses interest rather than alarm, and perhaps even hope. Russia, so it is argued, will, like England and America when they became industrialised, develop into a new market as well as a new competitor.

At the same time, the industrialists who have just returned are showing a good deal of caution. They have brought back with them a scheme by which Russia would buy machinery and industrial equipment to the value of £15,000,000, but only to the accompaniment of credits to that amount. The German industrialists are asking for a German Government guarantee to cover 70 per cent. of these credits. But, so far, the Government has neither agreed nor declined to give the guarantee.—"Manchester Guardian."

CUTCHEE MEMONS INSIST ON SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, April 2.

Mr. Mohamed Hashim Moledina, President, Poona Cutchee Memon Association, has sent the following telegram to Moulana Shaukat Ali, President, All-Parties' Muslim Conference, at Delhi:

"I fervently hope that the Conference will adhere to its resolution of 1923, and Mr. Jinah's fourteen points. The right of separate electorates should not under any circumstances be given up. Pray have united efforts when meeting Congress Delegation. Wishing success."

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" IN CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

Gujarati Ladies Meeting

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 2.

"Independence Day" was celebrated with great eclat at a meeting of the Gujrat ladies, held under the auspices of Gujrat Sevika Sangha, with Smti. Surajben Shah in the chair, at 3 P.M. on Wednesday, the 1st inst. at Ezra Street.

The Flag Salutation ceremony was performed with due solemnity and national song, sung by Kumaris Jamuna and Nandi.

Smti. Hira Vyas began with a vivid description of the tense excitement and sensational atmosphere under which the Congress had met. With Gandhi-Irwin agreement on one side and the disappointed Young India burning with a righteous indignation at the executions of Sardar Bhagat Singh and his Comrades on the other, it seemed for a while, she said, the issue was "hanging in the clouds." But a silver lining, a ray of hope soon appeared. Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, with all his differences rose evual to the occasion, and made the passage of the pact easier.

Smtis. Ratan Ben Jethi, and Nirmala Ben followed Mrs. Vyas and spoke significantly on the same lines.

TRUCE, A MORAL VICTORY.

Smti. Suraj Ben, who presided, dwelt at length on the spirit underlying the Truce and observed that it was a great moral victory first of its kind won for the country by Mahatmaji.

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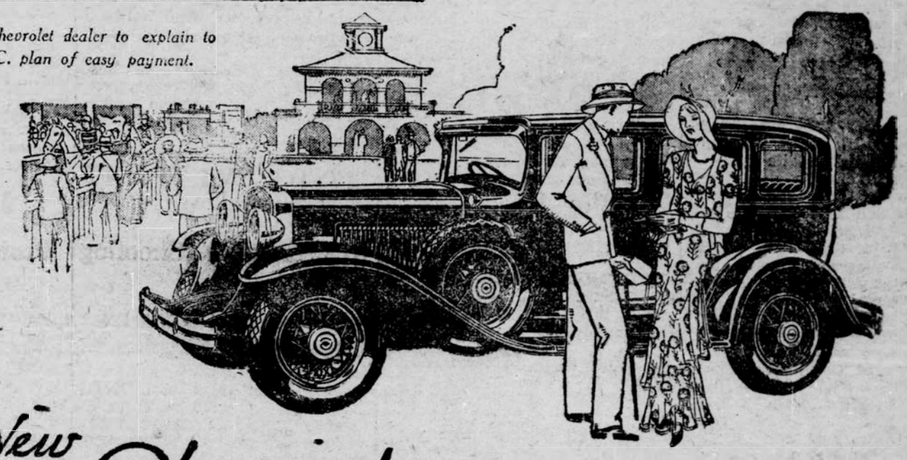

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BAND AT MALABAR HILL.

The Band of the 1st Bn. the G. I.P. Ry. Regt. will play at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill to-day (Monday at 6 p.m.)

MAHARASHTRA VYAPARI CONFERENCE.

The sittings of the Manarashtra Merchants' Conference are to be held on 11th and 12th instant under the presidentship of Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, millowner of Ahmedabad, at Malegaon. About 2,000 invitations are sent and it is estimated that about 500 to 700 delegates are expected.

VANGMAYA SEVA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Mandal, Prof. V. B. Naik, will deliver a public lecture to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, Thakordwar, Bombay on the "Improvement in the Marathi Calendar".

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

The annual general meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall on Tuesday, the 7th April, 1931, at 6 p.m.

POONA PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi will give an address in English in the Poona Prarthana Samaj Mandir at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday) on "Our 60 Years' Work and Work Ahead."

Ashes Of Bhagat Singh Rayguru & Sukhdev

—:o:—

A public meeting will be held to-day (Monday), at 6-0 p.m. at the Azad Maidan when prominent leaders will speak on "The Execution and funeral of Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukh Dev. Sirdar Kultar Singh, brother of S. Bhagat Singh and sister and mother of Sjt. Raj Guru will be present and the silver casket containing the ashes of the three comrades will be prominently displayed. Special arrangements for the ladies will be made.

READING OF AKHAND PATH.

To-day (Monday), the Akhand Path (continuous reading) of "Guru Granth Sahib" will begin at 8 a.m. for Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukh Dev and the prayers will be completed on the 8th morning. All Sikhs and others are welcome to attend the prayers at Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Frere Road.

Indian Christians & Present Situation

—:o:—

A public meeting of Indian Christians will be held at 6 p.m. to-day in the Nagpada Neighbourhood House Hall, Byculla, when Mr. P. K. Salve, ex-President, Nagpur War Council, and a released Satyagrahi, will deliver n address on "Indian Christians and Present political situation."

PUBLIC MEETING FOR TAMILIANS.

A meeting of the Tamilians of Dharavi will be held to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m. when Sjts. C. P. Subbiah Pillai, Mydai Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar and others will speak in Tamil on "Mahatma Gandhi's Messafe and Tamilians' Duty."

"CONGRESS WORK IN KERALA."

A meeting of Bombay Keralites will be held at Sathar Terrace, Mahim to-day (Monday), at 7 p.m. when Sjts. Madhav Nair and Kunhisankaramenon of K. P. C. C. will address on "Congress Work in Kerala."

PUBLIC MEETING AT MATUNGA.

The Matunga Congress Committee will initiate the National Week celebrations to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. at the garden near Nappoo Hall, when Sjts. B. Sambamurti, N. S. Varadachari, C. P. Subbiah and Shanker will speak.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Council of Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m. in the office room to gx the programme of the National Week when the members of the Managing Council are requested to attend punctually.

KARNATAK WORKERS' LEAGUE

—:o:—

Leaders To Address Meeting

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Congress Workers' League, there will be a public meeting of all Karnataks is in the Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi, to-day (Monday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), when Sjts. Hanumantrao Kaujalgi, Karnad Sadashivrao, Gangadherdao Deshpande and other Karnataka leaders will speak on "Karachi Congress and the future work". All Karnatakis are earnestly requested to attend.

GREAT FRONTIER LEADER TELLS BOMBAY MUSLIMS THAT CONGRESS WANTS TO FREE INDIAN MASSES

Addressing a mammoth meeting of Muslims at the Dongri Maidan on Saturday night Khan Abdul Gaffar made an impassioned appeal for Hindu-Muslim unity and advised Muslims to plunge headlong in the Congress movement.

At the outset Khan Abdul Gaffar thanked the citizens of Bombay for the honour they had done him, but he felt perhaps they were overdoing it. In his opinion it was due to the fact that there were very few workers, especially among the Muslims, in the cause of the nation, and if one did even a a small service he was eulogised and flattered. He had done nothing more than what was his duty as an Indian.

TWO IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

He wanted to speak on two problems. Firstly the Afghan question and secondly the relations between the Congress and the Muslims. Discussing the Frontier problem he acquainted the audience with the characteristic features of the Afghan race.

He deplored that Indians knew so very little, or next to nothing, about the Pathans and naturally there existed a wide gulf between the two. Indians gave a ready ear to the misleading propaganda carried on by interested parties against the Pathan race.

MENDACIOUS PROPAGANDA.

Citing an instance, the Khan observed that when he was in Dera Ghazi Khan jail in 1921, undergoing imprisonment, a Hindu companion told him that he very much desired to visit the Frontier province, but was afraid to go there as the Pathans were cannibals.

That only showed the complete ignorance that prevailed among Indians even in a province like the Pujab, regarding the Frontier people. The British people knew, even before a century, that the Pathans were a martial race and once they joined the Nationalist Movement India's fight for freedom would be carried with redoubled vigour. He did not mean that all the Pathans were angels, nor were they all hooligans.

NEVER SAY DIE.

But, he certainly wanted to bring home to Indians and especially to non-Muslims that the Pathan was a much different person than what he was described by enemies of Indians. He narrated the enormous sacrifices made by the Frontier Province during the civil disobedience movement and declared that if there was one province in the whole of India which refused to be cowed down by repression it was the Frontier Province.

Their spirit still remained dominant and unsubdued and when the next opportunity came, they would again show what they could do. "The Pathan is by nature a man of action and not of words" added the Khan.

NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Coming to the question of Muslims and the Congress Khan Abdul Gaffar asked a plain question to the Mussalmans, as to what they meant when they said that the Congress was a Hindu organisation. The Congress was an organisation, he thundered, of the Indian people.

It was a national institution, and whether they were Hindus, Muslims, Christians or Parsis it belonged to them all. He then proceeded to explain the object for which the Congress stood. It was to free Indian from foreign domination and to improve the economic condition of the masses, who were ground down by poverty.

He asked the Muslims if these were not exactly the the needs of the Muslims. "If you are Indians are you not going to accept Swaraj which will be achieved by the Congress. Are you not going to demand your just and legitimate rights? If you want to live in this country you must march with the times.

If you do not, you perish. Think of the disgraceful position in which you are likely to be placed, if you do not play your part in the national struggle. It is a pity that Muslims who ought to have been in the forefront of the fight for freedom have fallen so low as to accused a body which is fighting for national freedom of communalism."

STIGMA OF SLAVERY.

He appealed to the Muslims to study their own religion properly and declared that it would lead them to the conviction that it was their religious duty to fight for their own freedom and to stand by the oppressed races

"Your religion holds slavery in abhorrance. It is a stigma of which you should be thoroughly ashamed. The Congress wants to wipe out that stigma. Are you not going to stand by the Congress? he asked.

QUALITY THAT MATTERS.

Proceeding he referred to the problem of communal settlement and observed that he did not attach any importance to the fact whether a community was in a majority or a minority. The Britishers in India were hardly 3 lakhs, but they held 33 crores of people in bondage.

It was the quality and efficiency of a race that counted in this age. If they wanted to safeguard their rights and to secure a proper place in the future administration of the country they must shake off their lethargy and act. If they did not act they would perish.

NO RELIGION FOR SLAVES.

Concluding Khan Abdul Gaffar referred to the recent communal outbreaks and said that he foresaw in them a grave danger. He deplored that Hindus and Muslims both of whom shared the common lot of slavery should fight over insignificant questions, like the playing of music before a mosque or cutting of pepal trees.

He declared that so long as they remained slaves they could not boast of any religion. He referred to the regime of martial law at Peshawar and said that Muslims were not allowed to give their prayer calls. It was a soldier who used to sound a bugle at the appointed hour.

Would that have been a fair reason for the Muslims to complain of the playing of music before mosques? he asked. Every religion taught love of human beings and those who cut each others throats had no right to talk of any religion.

"The Government cannot shirk the responsibility for these outbreaks. It is for them to keep peace and order. If they cannot do the job let them abdicate in our favour and we will show that we can manage things much better than they do", added Khan Abdul Gaffar.

The meeting terminated with music by "Red Shirts".

PARSI TRIBUTE TO FRONTIER LEADER.

The following is the address of welcome presented to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan by the Parsis on Saturday at the C. J. Hall:

Fakhre-Afghan—Pride of the Afghans—Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan:

"You are the Morning Star of Pathan Reformation. You are the Father of the Afghan Firga. And you are the Founder, Guide and Philosopher of the Khoodai Khidmatgars, the Servants of Lord God.

Dear Khan, you are the Apostle of Non-Violence in the Frontier Province. Wherever you go you are preaching the Gospel of Non-Violence, of National Unity and of complete tolerance towards all communities.

Your great goal in life is the Freedom of India, our dear Mother land—for whom you have rendered such great services and sacrifices, and suffered incarcerations since 1919.

Dear Khan, as descendants of the ancient Persians, we claim relationship with Afghanistan and with India, our dear Motherland. And we take this opportunity of according to you and to your Khoodai Khidmatgars, a hearty welcome to this City and tender our best wishes for your noble task of Regenerating the Pathans and of regaining—along with all India—the Freedom of our dear Motherland. God bless you, dear Khan!"

KHADDAR FEEDS STARVING WOMEN

Abdul Gaffar Khan's Advice To Indians

The gospel of Khaddar as a means of relieving poverty in India was preached by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the leader of the Pathans, on the occasion of declaring open the National Week Khadi Bhandar organised by the All-India Spinners' Association, Kalbadevi, on Saturday afternoon.

He was shown round the show room of the Khadi Bhandar and made acquainted with the history of the Khaddar movement in Bombay and the part played in that work by the Khadi Bhandar.

GANDHI OF THE FRONTIER.

Sjt. Banker in introducing the guest to the audience said that what Mahatma Gandhi was to the people of Hindustan Abdul Gaffar Khan was to the Frontier people. He was a true follower of Mahatma Gandhi and it was due to his efforts that the Frontier Pathans took so prominent a part in the non-violent fight.

In declaring the National Week Khadi Bhandar open, Khan Abdul Gaffar, said that one of the simplest means of relieving the poor peasantry of India and improving their economic condition was by encouraging and habitually wearing Khaddar. He appealed to the audience and particularly ladies to use Khaddar and Khaddar alone and thus give a morsel of food to their starving sisters.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" AT MANDVI

Don't Be Scared Away By Afghan Bogey

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Frontier leader, began his day's crowded programme on Sunday by addressing a huge meeting in Mandvi. When the Khan arrived in the meeting accompanied by his "Red Shirts" he was given a great ovation.

Addressing the meeting Khan Abdul Gaffar once more referred to the propaganda carried against the Afghans. He declared that the "Afghan Bogey" was only a means to keep the Indians and Afghans apart and to create a gulf between them.—On the other hand efforts were being made to impress upon the Afghans that the Hindu majority would not be fair to them and Swaraj would mean a Hindu Raj in practice. But the Afghans had seen through the game and they simply refused to be frightened by that bogey. "Even if it comes to be a Hindu Raj our lot will not be worse than what it is already under the British Raj" was the reply the average Afghan made to that bogey.

CONGRESS FIGHTING FOR INDIA.

The Afghans knew that the Congress was fighting for India's freedom, it was striving for improving the lot of India's starving million and therefore it was their duty to support it. They knew that it was not going to be a Hindu Raj or a Muslim Raj but a Raj of all Indians in which they would all have equal rights and opportunities.

He narrated the part that the Frontier people played in the last Civil Disobedience movement and said that Indians outside the Frontier province did not know even one hundredth parts of the repression in that province "How could you know it. The Government had gagged the press" added the speaker.

APPEAL FOR COMMUNAL UNITY.

Concluding Khan Abdul Gaffar made a fervent appeal for communal unity. Mr. Kultar, the younger brother of Bhagatsingh and Rajguru's mother were present at the meeting.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh addressing the meeting exhorted the audience to be always ready for the fifht for freedom.

"FRONTIER GANDHI'S" PARTING MESSAGE

(Continued from page 1.)

tic stand taken by Subash Bose and others the Congress had had two other very good reasons why it gave its sanction to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

CONGRESS DIDN'T WANT AN UNNECESSARY FIGHT."

The Congress had convinced all political parties in the country that if anything like "substance of Independence" was forthcoming the Congress did not want an unnecessary fight. Therefore the Congress had stooped to conquer the other political parties. Mahatma Gandhi was persuaded by men like Mr. Jayakar, Sapru and Shastri to accept the Gandhi-Irwin pact. The speaker thought the turn had now come for these gentlemen to stand by the Congress at the Round Table Conference and if Mahatma Gandhi did not get the "substance of independence" they should join the next Congress fight. It was an obligation that Messrs. Sapru, Shastri and Jayakar owed to the country. Another point to be gained by the truce was that they conveyed to countries like America that the Congress was reasonable and attained their sympathy.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS AGAINST "SAFEGUARDS."

Mr. Salvi of Nagpore said that Indian Christians were meeting in Bombay on Monday to decide important issues. They were going to declare that Christians as a community did not want any safeguards or separate rights as they had full faith in the Congress. He emphasised that all communities must unite at this critical juncture and give Gandhiji a mandate so that he may speak in London as the sole representative of India. "Leave the safe guards in the hands of Gandhiji and he will set everything right," he added.

"INSPIRATION TO WHOLE OF INDIA."

Mr. Sambamurty, the next speaker, said that when he visited Bombay last year he never imagined that they would make such a great advance in the Civil Disobedience movement. The tremendous pluck and vigour which they had demonstrated was a source of inspiration to the whole of India. Probably the part that Bombay had played had changed for the better the whole phase of the movement and it looked as if they could carry on the fight for any number of years. The task he said, was not yet over. It was wise for them to be in readiness if the next struggle was launched.

WOMEN'S PART.

Shrimati Raxmani Laxmipati who was introduced to the audience as the first lady in Madras to go to jail said that the very fact that so many women had gathered at the meeting to hear the message of the Karachi Congress was testimony to the fact that they had come forward to play an equal role along with their men in the cause of the country and give their lives if a demand of that nature arose.

STICK TO CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

Mr. Konda Venkatappaya said that it was a great piece of statesmanship on the part of the Congress to have accepted Mahatmaji as its sole representative at the Round Table Conference. He appealed to the audience to stick to the constructive programme which had been embodied in the truce terms.

"ONLY A SOLDIER".

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who was given a great ovation when he rose to speak said that he was rather perplexed at the great reception given to him during the two days that he was in Bombay. He was merely a soldier and was not used to making speeches. He only knew how to act.

WHO STARTED AFGHAN BOGEY?

He proceeded to explain the real significance of the Afghan bogey and the object behind it. He declared that for the last hundred years and more a propaganda had been carried on by interested parties to paint the Afghans in the blackest of colours. The idea was to create a barrier between the Afghans and Indians.

"We ourselves did not understand why it was so", he continued. "But thanks to the great movement started by Gandhiji we are coming nearer to each other and the wide gulf that existed between us is being bridged". Britishers did not want that a Pathan who was by his nature a soldier and Indians who were endowed with brain power to come closer as it would make their domination in this country impossible. They had not yet given up their efforts in that direction. Otherwise what could be the reason for their not allowing Gandhiji who was free to move from one end of India to the other not to enter the Frontier province. "Is the Frontier a province included in India or not?" he asked.

WHERE INDIA'S MONEY IS WASTED.

Continuing he observed that crores of rupees were being wasted every year and the Indian treasury was being depleted in pursuance of what had now come to be known as the "Forward" Policy of the Government. The Afridis were prepared to accept whatever decision Gandhiji gave about their dispute but the Government would not allow him to go to the Frontier. "The Pathan by his nature resents force used against him. He cannot be crushed with the use of violent weapons. If it were possible the British Government would have achieved success long before. The only way to do it is to treat the Frontier people with love and friendliness and confidence that even one thousandth part of the money that is now being wasted is spent on their education and the Pathans would become permanent friends and be the faithful gate-keepers of India. That will be one of the important questions to be tackled by the Swaraj Government because unless there is peace on this side of the Durrand line which I hold to be a part of the Frontier Province there will not be peace in the Frontier province and discontent on the Frontier would mean disturbed conditions all over India." added the speaker.

STRAIGHT QUESTION TO MUSLIMS.

Concluding Khan Abdul Gaffar made a fervent appeal for communal unity. He declared that the Afghans had the significance of refused to be misled by the propaganda carried on with a view to impress upon them that Swaraj would mean Hindu Raj. Their answer was that even if it were Hindu Raj their position would not be worse than what it was today. The awakening and spirit of freedom that was now prevailing in India was sure to lead India to freedom whether a particular community joined the Nationalists forces or not. Those who did not take part in this struggle would have to hang down their heads in shame. "My question to Muslims is are you going to accept the benefits of Swaraj that will be won by other communities or are you going to join in that struggle? I for one would not accept freedom for which I have not paid the price." he concluded.

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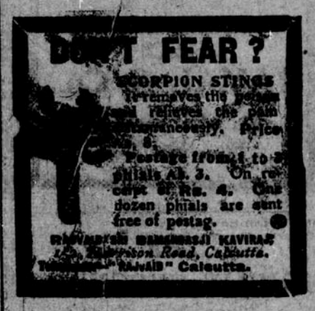

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1931.

FRONTIER AND INDIA

—:o:—

The visit of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan—deservedly known as the "Frontier Gandhi"—and 20 of his famous Khudai Kidmatgars could not but vividly call to mind the magnificent services rendered by the Frontier Pathans to the National cause during the last year. It has also served to rescue them from persistent and insidious misrepresentations to which they had been victims for years. They used to be known as barbarous, inhuman and cruel brutes—veritable menace to Indian life and property, a "Bogey" that was to frighten Indians into shudders. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and his thousands of Khudai Khidmatgars have shown how ridiculously unreal and how cynically unjust this calumny was. The glorious manner in which they conducted the National movement despite the worst repression of any province in India—the whole truth is not yet out—proved them to be disciplined soldiers, 100 per cent patriots and thorough gentlemen. The tribute paid by Sjt. Krishna Iyer on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was not an exaggerated encomium on the "Frontier Gandhi" and his men.

In his interview with our representative Khan Abdul Gaffar referred particularly to the border problems. Crores of rupees, as he said, were being squandered on building roads with the object of occupying the "Khajuri plains." He also said that "with one thousanth part of the resources that were now being wasted in the scheme they can befriend these tribes by spreading literacy among them and improving their economic conditions." If official protestations of sympathy with the unfortunate Afridie tribes are bonafide why has not the civilised method—involving a fraction of the present cost—been followed?

Time, as Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan pointed out the excuse is put forward that the "Forward" policy was designed to keep India safe from the troublesome Afridi. But when were the Afridi and other tribes hostile to Indians? Indeed Khan Abdul Ghaffar rightly emphasised that "the independent tribes on the Frontier had always been on the friendliest terms and were eager to establish more and more contact with Indianh." If any further proof is needed, we find it in the message of these tribes to Gandhiji to arbitrate between them and the Government and herein lies the tremendous significance of good will as a substitute for suspicion and distrust. These tribes knew that Gandhiji harboured no designs against them and that he was, on the other hand, a sympathetic friend. They have naturally responded by offering to place their whole destiny in his hands. Gandhiji has won their trust. Government cannot learn the obvious lesson as is evidenced by their refusal to allow Mahatma Gandhi to visit the Frontier. But we are gratified to recall that Congress has refused to endorse the present official policy. This we owe not only to the N. W. F. P. and the Independent tribes but also to the rest of India. Goodwill on the Frontier is the best stragetic protection to India. And the humane way is also the less costly way.

POOR PROGRESS.

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Reports on public instruction are worthy of special interest inasmuch as they reveal progress in a direction which ultimately determines the general progress of a community. But the report on public instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1929-30 has little in it to enthuse the general public, as it shows only snail's pace progress, where there is any progress at all. As usual Government attribute the slow progress to want of funds. And as usual the people will complain that the Government care more for themselves than for public education. According to the report the total number of educational institutions increased only by 90 to 17,132, or by 0.5 per cent. and the number of pupils rose by 2.6 per cent. to 12,62,244, of whom only two lakhs and a half were girls. This shows that women's education, which is the surest foundation for general progress, is still in an unsatisfactory condition. Even the figures quoted above give an exaggerated and misleading account of the real progress; for a vast number of pupils included in the above figures are to be found stagnating in the lowest primary classes. They are permitted to leave school before they get into the higher classes and naturally soon relapse into illiteracy. This is rightly termed wastage, for the money and energy expended on these pupils are for the most part wasted and yield no permanent results whatsoever. The wastage among girls is frightful as over 75 per cent. of the girls in primary schools fail to get even into the third primary class. Every year Government wisely observe in their reports that "the obvious remedy for the prevention of such wastage is compulsion and the gradual elimination of the single teacher school." But Government add at the same time that progress in this direction is hampered by financial difficulties. Yet the fat salaries enjoyed by the Governors, the Ministers, the Civilians and the like have never suffered on account of financial difficulties.

Of the 49 Indian Educational Service posts as many as 15 are still held by Europeans and nine are vacant. Radical reform in the Department will be difficult of achievement till the whole Service is Indianised, and especially, till an Indian holds the post of Director of Public Instruction. The report says: "The problems of Administration have been complicated by the cessation of recruitment to the Indian Educational Service and by the difficulty of replacing those who have retired by men who are equally well qualified. ..... In order that Government may fulfil its functions in regard to education, it is essential that its inspecting officers should possess the highest and most up-to-date professional qualifications." One can guess what is hinted at in these lines but there need hardly be any complication or any difficulty in filling all vacancies in the Service with thoroughly well qualified Indians.

The report assures the public that "efforts were made to give effect to the policy of Government to secure a fair representation of all castes and creeds in the public services." If this means anything, it means that some persons were given, by virtue of their caste or creed, posts which they did not deserve by their qualifications. We hope the present system of Government, pampering communalism, will be replaced by Swaraj before the time comes for the Government to say unabashed that "efforts were made to secure a fair representation of all castes and creeds in the results of all public examinations."

DIVIDED COUNSELS

—:o:—

Muslims, who are trying to present a united demand to the Congress or to the reconstituted Round Table Conference,—little difference is now made between the two—do not seem to have been quite successful so far. For, while the orthodox section continues to make a fetish of separate electorates, a strong progressive section, even apart from the Congress Muslims, is dead against such electorates. In the interests of Unity and Nationalism alike, it is desirable for Nationalist Muslims not to leave things to be settled in a bargaining spirit, but to carry on an educative propaganda all over the country in favour of joint elctorates. And for such a purpose a leader like Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan would be a tower of strength to the Muslims in particular and the country in general. The Khan Saheb, who by the way had in Bombay a reception such as any incoming or outgoing Viceroy may envy, has already captured the imagination of the Muslims of this city and has made anything like a communal demand at this stage, look thoroughly ridiculous. By his tremendous earnestness and extraordinary patriotism he may be trusted to make thousands of converts to the cause of Nationalism wherever he goes.

TRIFLES.

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The following, taken from the "Illustrated Weekly of India," is, I am sure, worthy of a place in this column:—

"Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who claimed to speak for the younger generation of India at the Round Table Conference is now in the front rank of political life."

* * * * *

Talking of the "Illustrated Weekly," I must offer my sympathy to the Bombay public. They have been "done in." The had been making much of Khan Abdul Ghaffar, the Frontier Gandhi, during the last two days. They were hoplessly mistaken.

* * * * *

As a matter of fact Khan Abdul Ghaffar who visited Bombay was really the Haji of Turangzai. I am surprised at the audacity of the man. Perhaps he did not know that his picture with some of his rebel followers had appeared in the "Illustrated Weekly" some months ago and created a sensation in Bombay.

* * *

But whether he knew or not it is not to the credit of the Bombay C. I. D. that notwithstanding the "Illustrated Weekly," the Haji got away with his successful imposture—and that too accompanied by 20 of his followers.

* * * *

Apropos of the communal riots: If you read accounts by authoritative 'bona-fide' communalists—both Hindu and Muslim—you will not have failed to notice one thing that is common to both

* * * *

That is to say, it is invariably 'we' alone who lose property and are "butchered" in cold blood and it is equally invariably 'they' who practise incendiarism and perpetrate "horrible" atrocities.

* * * *

You, perhaps, have been inclined to discount these stories. But you must'nt. These reports should be accepted individually as well as collectively—as accurate!

* * * *

They emanate from men who are superior in reliability even to the proverbial "Spectator" in so far as they are always at a sufficiently safe distance to see and hear the whole of the game unprejudiced by the sight or the bustle of it. Hence their veracity!

* * * *

An Anglo-Indian confrere objects to the "grotesque ideas" of Mr. Subash Bose, who "deprecates the separation of politics from civics."

* * * *

An objection like this is intelligible. Has not England gone to dogs because of this defect in Municipal activity? In London the Conservatives disguise themselves as the Municipal Reform Party while the Socialists do not need any extra mask. Elsewhere also the orgy of alignments and consequent activities according to party-politics is recklessly indulged in.

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The fear of "discriminatory legislation" has, no doubt, greatly agitated dealers in narcotics and alcoholic drinks. But the report that they have made representations demanding specific safeguards, is either premature or grossly exaggerated.

* * * *

Says Mr. Churchill: "If ever the British people ought to be thinking hard about their collective life-future, it is now."

* * * *

Quite so. And if the British do not, it will not be the fault of Mr. Churchill or Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook. They have done their best to supply the warning.

HOW DOMINIONS WON AUTONOMY.

A LESSON FOR INDIA

We publish below the note submitted by the Indian Merchant's Chamber in Britain to the Indian Delegates to the Round Table Conference, reviewing the successful and hard struggle put up by the Dominions to secure a completely autonomous status.

The Imperial Conference of 1926 finally and unequivocolly recognised the autonomy of the Dominions in a statement of the principles regulating the relations of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

It was stated in relation to the United Kingdom and the Dominions that:—

"They are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

POSITION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN THE DOMINIONS

At the same Conference it was recorded as an essential consequence of the equality of status that the position of the Governor-General in relation to the administration of public affairs in the Dominions was the same as that by the King in the United Kingdom and that he is not the representative or agent of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or of any department of that Government.

It was, however, recognised that the administrative, legislative and judicial forms were admittedly not wholly in accord with the position recognised and stated above, and in consequence a Conference was recommended to be set up to report upon questions in connection with the operation of Dominion Legislation, as also to deal particularly with the question of Shipping Legislation.

POWERS INCONSISTENT WITH CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS

The report of the Conference on the operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Legislation, published in 1925 agrees that the present constitutional position is that the power of disallowance which gives the right to the Crown, on the advice of Ministers in the United Kingdom to annul an act passed by a Dominion Legislature can no longer be exercised in respect of the Dominions. Further, even in the case of the power of Reservation, which entailed the witholding of assent by a Governor-General or Governor to a Bill duly passed by the competent Legislature in order that His Majesty's pleasure may be taken thereon, since the position of constitutional autonomy has been established, the recommendations and advice of His Majesty's Government in United Kingdom in such matters is held as not in accordance with constitutional practice.

REPEAL OF THE COLONIAL LAWS VALIDITY ACT OF 1865

Further, the repeal of the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865 is recommended. This Act conferred upon Colonial Legislatures the power of making laws even though repugnant to the English common law but declared that a Colonial Law repugnant to the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom extending to the colony either by express words or by necessary implication should be void to the extent of such repugnancy. The words of the report may usefully be quoted:—

"The Act, at the time when it was passed, without doubt extended the then existing powers of Colonial Legislatures. This has always been recognised, but it is no less true that definite restrictions of a far-reaching character upon the effective exercise of those powers were maintained and given statutory effect. In important fields of legislation actually covered by statutes extending to the Dominions the restrictions upon legislative power have caused and continue to cause practical inconvenience by preventing the enactment of legislation adapted to their special needs. The restrictions in the past served a useful purpose in securing the uniformity of law and co-operation on various matters of importance: but it follows from the Report of the Imperial Conference of 1926 that this method of securing uniformity based as it was upon the supremacy of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, is no longer constitutionally appropriate in the case of the Dominions, and the next step is to bring the legal position into accord with the constitutional."

POWERS OF THE DOMINIONS IN SHIPPING LEGISLATION

We now come to the recommendations of the said Conference in regard to shipping legislation which gives a very clear and unmistakable insight into the freedom exercised by the Dominions in laying down their economic policy. In this connection it may be noted as mentioned previously, that sections 735 and 736 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 were liable to be interpreted as restricting the powers of Colonial legislature in the matter of shipping legislation.

The Conference recommended that their general conclusions on the operation of Dominion Legislation including the recommendations regarding extra-territorial effect of Dominion Laws, the Colonial Validity Act 1865, reservation and disallowance are applicable to the constitutional position of legislation affecting Merchant Shipping. The report goes on to say:—

"When these conclusions are given effect to, and the restrictions imposed on Dominion Parliaments by Section 735 and 736 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, are removed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom which we recommend should be done, there will no longer be any doubt as to the full and complete power of any Dominion Parliament to enact legislation in respect of merchant shipping, nor will Dominion laws be liable to be held inoperative on the ground of repugnancy to laws passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

The new position will be that each Dominion will, amongst its other powers, have full and complete legislative authority over all ships while within its territorial waters or engaged in its coasting trade; and also over its own registered ships both intra-territorially and extra-territorially. Such extra-territorial legislation will, of course, operate subject to local laws while the ship is within another jurisdiction."

INDIAN FISCAL AUTONOMY CONVENTION

It is significant that with the approaching change in the constitution of India, the European commercial interests should raise the cry for constitutional safeguards against discriminatory legislation although India is proclaimed nominally to enjoy full economic independence. Hitherto, the position has been that with the present system of Government, the non-Indian interests have all along been able to influence the economic policy of India. When in March, 1916 Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved a resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council for the appointment of a Committee to consider and report on the measures to be adopted for the development of industries in India he put forward the question:—

"Whether representation should be made to the authorities through the Secretary of State for India for securing to the Government of India full fiscal autonomy specially in reference to import, export and excise duties."

He further pointed out:—

"If the Government of India were to adopt measures solely in the intersts of the people of this country, without any restrictions or limitations in fiscal matters, our industrial development would be in a fair way of successful accomplishment. India wants fiscal autonomy as the first step towards her industrial regeneration, and if Indian public opinion is to have any weight in the determination of this question, we ought to get it at once."

The Hon. Sir William Clark, the then member for Commerce and Industry, in accepting the Resolution on behalf of the Government of India noted the mover's opinion that:—

"A Government of India, uncontrolled by the Secretary of State, untrammelled by the conceptions of fiscal policy which may be held by the British Government of the day, would be a far more potent instrument for the development of industries in India than the administration of this country under its present constitution."

But he proposed to restrict the scope of the inquiries to be entrusted to the Commission (Industrial Commission of 1917-18) on the ground that:—

"His Majesty's Government feel that the fiscal relations of all parts of the Empire as between one another and the rest of

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

The National Week.

The National Week, which commences to-day, has been celebrated since 1920 as a solemn reminder of the horrors of the Amritsar massacres. As it comes this time shortly after the Karachi Congress it will, no doubt, be made good use of for explaining to the people the message of the Congress. So far as the work for millions is concerned, easily the most important part of that message is the boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar with special stress on the words "through Khaddar." Every yard of Khaddar you buy is one link snapped of the long chain of India's economic bondage. It also means a fair meal to a destitute family; for who but the destitute would spin for eight hours a day for an anna or so? For the sake of propaganda the Khadi Bhandar of Bombay, conducted by the All-India Spinners' Association, will sell Khaddar at specially reduced rates during the National week. It should be easy for the people of Bombay to make a raid—in view of the Truce—on the Bhandar instead of Wadala Salt Pans and clear the stock of Khaddar there.

How "Gentlemen" Fight.

British papers of the mail week contain instructive details of how two typical members of the "Gentleman's Party" fought each other to win the suffrage of St. George's, the most "aristocratic" constituency in Great Britain. The graphic language employed by protagonists must have set fishmongers furiously to think about their prerogative. Sir Ernest Petter is "a coward who runs away." Lord Rothermere "has not got the guts of a louse." Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper is a "hanger-on," a "political softy," a "weak-minded Internationalist," a "wobbling settler" and so on. Suggestions to re-inforce open abuse were also not wanting. Mr. Baldwin, it was urged in the "Daily Mail," could not be trusted with the destinies of the people because he is alleged to have lost, through sheer incompetence, his own large fortune inherited from his father. Mr. Baldwin described the writer as a "cad."

Revolting Vulgarity.

Mr. Baldwin, it is only fair to say, was not exaggerating. Mr. Baldwin, while Secretary to the Treasury, voluntarily gave away a considerable portion of his wealth to the British Nation. He deliberately lost much more because of the moral obligation that he owed, as the head of his business, to the shareholders. To equate patriotism and loyalty with incompetence is obviously "caddish." But how is one to describe the scurrilous attacks on Mahatma Gandhi? We already know some of the gentlemanly epithets indulged in by noble Lords and equally noble aristocrats like Mr. Winston Churchill. The gutter mentality also inspired pictorial representations of Gandhiji. A writer in the "Daily Telegraph"—a paper by no means friendly to Mahatma Gandhi—protests against a poster "bearing a picture of Gandhi and the legend; 'would you kow-tow to this man.'" He does not go into details but describes it as a "piece of floating morbidity, a culmination of vulgarity and "not even a good piece of propaganda—unless our fellow countrymen have a more depraved taste than we give them credit for." It is easy to imagine the details. This is civilisation in the name of which Indian barbarians are to be kept under subjection.

Women And Hindu-Muslim Unity.

Addressing the Kolaba Women's Association on the work of the All-India Women's Conference, Mrs. M. Sukhtankar rightly referred to the urgent necessity of Hindu-Muslim Unity, and regretted that this "vital problem of the day" was not fully tackled. We congratulate Mrs. M. Sukhtankar not only on emphasising its importance, but also on the duty of women in regard to it. As Gandhiji said in his first public speech at Delhi after the Truce, our sisters can play a decisive part in bringing about inter-communal unity and good-will. They performed a miracle when they challenged and challenged successfully the mighty Bureaucracy. It would be an easy thing for them to knock some badly needed sense into the men folk.

Hitler In Extremis.

Herr Hitler is faced with a serious crisis in his Party. One wing of the "Nazis" has revolted and Herr Hitler feels called upon to undertake a ruthless spring cleaning with a view to ejecting the "unscrupulous and insubordinate elements." We doubt if he will succeed. Indeed, as Reuter suggests, the more probable alternative is a complete break up of the party. This will not be surprising. No party born of hot-headed impulsiveness and based on force and intolerance can endure. It is bound to collapse sooner or later.

"AUXILIARY FORCE OF THE CONGRESS"

Work Of Hindustani Seva Dal For 7 Years Reviewed

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT KARACHI CONFERENCE

The Seventh Annual Sessions of the Hindustani Seva Dal was held in the Subjects Committee, Pandal of the Indian National Congress in Harchandrai Nagar, Karachi, on March 31. Among the leaders present were: Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Sarojini Devi, Babu Shiv Prasad Gupta, Dr. Choitram Gidwani, Sjt. K. Nageswararao, Sjt. T. Prakasam, Mrs. L. R. Zutshi, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Mangal Singh, Dr. Gopichand, Lala Dunichand and others.

The President Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthy was received with salute and conducted to the dais by the Secretary and other members of the All-India Board. "Vande Mataram" was sung by a choir of ladies of the Bombay Sevika Dal. As Dr Sethna, the Chairman of the Reception Committee could not attend in time Mr. Vishnu Sharma of Hyderabad (Sind) the Secretary of the Dal Reception Committee welcomed the delegates in a speech and requested Mr. Sambamurthy to occupy the presidental Gadi and deliver his speech.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

"The Hindustani Seva Dal was formed seven years ago in Cocanada and during its period of its existence you know it has acquired remarkable strength. The volunteers of the Seva Dal all over India threw themselves heart and soul into the Civil Disobedience campaign and in some provinces undertook the campaign itself with the consent of the Congress Committees, especially in Karnatak, Bombay, Delhi and Behar the Seva Dal gave its best men and women volunteers to the Congress for the organisation of the Civil Disobedience campaign. Let me briefly say that almost 2000 volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal throughout India entered the Jails and many more participated in the organisation work although they did not want to court jail lest the work should suffer.

AUXILIARY FORCE OF CONGRESS

The Seva Dal is the principal auxiliary force of the Congress and it is the duty of all people to strengthen the organisation, to consolidate it and to organise it in each province so that there is one strong body to carry out the programme of the Congress. Unless we have got an All-India Congress organisation to carry out the programme of the Congress as Volunteers, it will not be possible, for us to build up what is known as the real force behind the Congresh.

THE WORK AHEAD

We have, therefore, undertaken during the course of this year to organise Dal's branches in various provinces and it is expected that after the inspiration that was given to the nation and after the struggle that we passed through last year, we could find material in every province to have a large organisation of the Hindustani Seva Dal all over India.

The Indian National Congress having reiterated the goal of complete independence, we must push on with the work of the Congress that will really bring about complete independence of India. The Congress has been repeatedly saying that its goal of independence is really the recognition and the establishment of the soverignity of the people of India over India.

SOCIALIST RESPONSIBLE

It is certain that this Swaraj or independence or Purna Swaraj or call it by whatever name you please, must be Swaraj by the masses; and for that purpose the Seva Mandal volunteers will have to go to the villages to organise the masses so that we may ultimately achieve the Socialist Republic of India in tune with the rest of the world in realisation of modern political ideals. So there is a large field of work before us in the year to come and the volunteers that have sacrificed their everything in the struggle for freedom during the course of the last year will cheerfully undertake to organise branches all over India in every province, in every district, and even in every village. The idea has been embodied in a resolution that we should practically start a citizen army and this work will be undertaken throughout the country.

DISCIPLINE—THE NEED OF THE NATION

Next, I should say the most important think for the nation, is through discipline. Without discipline we cannot achieve the Independence of the Nation; and discipline can only be attained by systematic training.

PEACEFUL RESISTANCE.

"We have chosen the path of peaceful resistence. The Congress being the mother organ, and the creed of the Congress having been adopted by the Hindustani Seva Dal, we must deliberately continue to adopt the path of civil resistence whenever the struggle arises. Although we have been giving training in physical culture, is lathi and in other physical exercises it must be distinctly remembered that we are all pledged to peaceful struggle and self-suffering and we have left off the path of retaliation against armed force. So let us know once for all our own duty in the matter. The Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers, if they consolidate thus and organise throughout India in thousands, they will themselves be able to carry on civil resistence in the country; and when once the masses of the country rise in a body and assert themselves, there is no power on earth that can stand the force of the organisation. I am quite sure that we will be able to achieve Swaraj by suffering, sacrifice and by mass organisation and civil revolt. Now that the Congress has suspended civil disobedience and has chosen the path of negotiation, it is up to the Hindustani Seva Dal to carry out and organise the programme of the Congress in the country.

The following are some of the resolutions passed:—

"This Conference places on record its admiration for the high patriotism and noble sacrifice made by Sardar Bhagatsingh, Rajguru and Sukhdev in the cause of the freedom of the country and the courage with which they met their death at the hands of the Government.

(b) This Conference further records its condemnation of the execution by the Government of Dhana Shetty, Kurban Hussain, Sarda and Shinde of Sholapur in spite of the universal protest of the country that they were innocent, and offers its condolences to their bereaved families.

This Conference appreciates the great services rendered by women in the recent fight for freedom and resolves that for further effective work. The All-India Volunteer Board is directed to take immediate steps to start women's volunteer organisations throughout the country; and to render facilities for their proper and necessary training in order to carry on the Congress programme by forming women's committees wherever necessary. These committees shall work under the guidance of the All-India Volunteer Board.

In view of the necessity for ambulance work on various occasions connected with the activities of the Congress, this Conference resolves that the All-India Volunteer Board do take steps to carry out a scheme or organising an ambulance corps at an early date.

OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

With a view to meet the increasing demand for officers and organisers of the Dal, this Conference calls upon the All-India Board to take steps to start an Officers' Training Corps at an early date.

This Conference is of opinion that the ceremony of hoisting the National Flag on the last Sunday of every month should be further popularised, and calls upon all branches of the Dal to intensify the work in this direction by propaganda and by arranging for the above ceremonies being held in as many places as possible in this country.

To commemorate the bold stand and acrifices made by men and women of India in defence of the National Flag, as the National Flag Day and requests the people of the country to celebrate the same by—

(a) Hoisting and saluting the Flag at 8 a.m. at all places;

(b) Arranging processions in the afternoon and holding public meetings in the evening. The significance and the meaning of the National Flag should be explained to the people at the meetings.

This Conference calls upon all the Provincial Boards to maintain a permanent band of full-timed volunteers to be ready for service under emergent circumstances, and requests the Provincial Congress Committees of the various Dal Boards and the nominees of the All-India Board of the Dal in their respective provinces in carrying out this programme.

This Conference is of opinion that it is necessary to recognise the services rendered by those workers of the Dal who have served the Dal for more than five years by presenting appropriate badges and authorises the Secretary General to issue them.

This Conference requests the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress to make a substantial contribution to the funds of the Hindustani Seva Dal to meet the rapidity increasing needs of the Dal.

A. I. VOLUNTEER BOARD.

This Conference resolves that the following be elected as members of the All-India Volunteer Board for 1931-32:—

(1) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
(2) Mrs. Hansa Mehta,
(3) Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale,
(4) Mrs. Kamala Nehru,
(5) Mrs. Rukmni Lakshmipathi
(6) Mrs. Durgabai Joshi,
(7) Mrs. Zutshi.
(8) Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya,
(9) Srimati Satyavati,
(10) Miss Kameshwari,
(11) Miss Shanti Das,
(12) Mr. Meherally,
(13) Mrs. Abdul Gaffar Khan,
(14) Mr. N. V. Gadgil,
(15) Mr. V. V. Subedar,
(16) Dr. Kitchlew,
(17) Sardar Mangal Singh,
(18) Mr. Bhashyam Ivengar,
(19) Mr. Vishnu Sharma,
(20) Prof. Jnan Shah,
(21) Mr. Prafulla Chandra Ganguli,
(22) Mr. Harisarvottam Rao.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

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To Be Held In Poona

(From a Correspondent).

The Hon. General Secretary of the Indian Medical Association, Poona Branch writes:—

Preparations are afoot to hold an All-India Medical Conference at Poona, under the auspices of the Indian Medical Association, on 25th, 26th and 27th instant. A Medical Exhibition also will be held in conjunction with the same at the Tilak Mahavidyalaya Grounds on those dates. Papers, pertaining to medical science will be read by eminent doctors. The Exhibition Committee have sent round circulars to various firms, chemists, druggists and manufacturers, requesting them to intimate to the Committee if they wish to take stalls in the Exhibition. The stalls available will be of two sizes (1) 9 feet by 9 feet and 18 feet by 9 feet. They will be made available for eight days (3 days previous, 3 days during, and 2 days after the Exhibition). Rs. 25 will be charged for a big stall and Rs. 15 for a small one for the whole period. Applications for stalls will be received up to the 18th inst.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, the Dean of the G. S. Medical College, Bombay, is the President-elect of the Conference. Boarding and lodging arrangements for delegates are being made near the place of the Conference. Fees for a non-member of the Indian Medical Association are fixed at Rs. 2 for delegation and Rs. 5 for Reception Committee Membership. The Reception Committee have made arrangements for a vegetarian mess where Re. 1-8 will be charged per member. The detailed programme for the three days of the Conference will be published later. The Committee appeals to all the doctors to lend their moral and material support unreservedly and help them in making the Conference a thorough success.

The scientific section has received promises of cooperation from distinguished medical men in different parts of the country who intend to submit papers on important subjects.

Detailed programme and invitations are being sent to the members of the profession all over India who are being cordially invited to join.—A. P.

C. P. LAWYERS' CONFERENCE

—:o:—

REPORT ON WORKING OF VILLAGE PUNCHAYATS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 3.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar has accepted the invitation of the Secretary of the Lawyers' Conference Committee to preside over the C. P. Lawyers' Conference to be held at Nagpur on the 25th and 26th instant.

SUB-INSPECTOR IN TROUBLE.

The case against Sub-Inspector Maniklal who is being tried in the court of Mr. Nagarkatti, I.C.S., on the charge of enticing away the wife of one Ramdhan of Sirsi now stands adjourned to 20th inst.

VILLAGE PANCHAYAT REPORT.

The Report on the working of Village Panchayats in the C. P. and Berar for the year 1930 shows the steady progress made in the province in this very useful direction. During the year under Report 159 new Panchayats were established, making the total number of Panchayats in the province 424. This figure exceeds the number of Panchayats formed in the previous year by 24. The establishment of 51 new Panchayats has been sanctioned and the applications of 450 villages are pending. It has also been found that the majority of the Village Panchayats take their duties seriously and are givingg satisfaction to the villagers as a whole. In Berar, the expansion of the Panchayats was facilitated owing to the existence of the Berar Panchayat Board.

The establishment of Panchayats is a distinct service to the village Community in the matter of prompt and cheap justice. But the low agricultural conditions have retarded the progress of the movement. On the whole the administrative work of the Panchayats has been satisfactory as there were no cases in which the District Councils were required to take action against them for default in performance of duty.

THE JUDICIAL SIDE

On the Judicial side, the number of village Benches rose from 245 to 406. In all 3704 cases were disposed of by the Village Benches. These panchayats serve very useful purpose in effecting a compromise amongst the contesting parties inasmuch as 60 per cent. cases disposed of by them were compromised. In one village of Seoni District 88 per cent. cases were compromised. The number of Village Courts rose from 228 to 403, the total cases disposed being 6,571, which is an increase of 93 per cent. over the cases disposed in the previous year.

According to the latest statistics, the total number of offences committed is the whole province triable by the village Benches aggregate to 13,000. Out of this nearly four thousand cases were tried by the Benches. Thus, more than 25 per cent. of the criminal work of the whole province has been tackled by this unpaid judiciary.

It is however to be noted that this useful and important work has been given a set-back as the Village Panchayat Officer's post has been abolished by Government on the plea of retrenchment.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

—:o:—

Customs Trounce Christ Church

The Customs took no risks against Christ Church Association and were at full strength, even Feroze Khan turning out. Chapman, the right half of Christ Church was unable to play owing to a strained thigh, and Scott proved a poor substitute. D'Avoine was also hampered by a strained thigh muscle, and the team as a whole weakened to a great extent. The Customs played four half-backs instead of the customary trio. The presence of Feroze Khan made a great difference to the attack. Milne opened the scoring ten minutes from the start, Feroze Khan and Pinto adding two more before the interval.

Cowton reduced the deficit soon as the game was resumed, but Milne Pinto and Feroze Khan were on the target till the final whistle, the Customs retiring comfortable winners by 7 goals to 1.

The Teams were: —

BOMBAY CUSTOMS.

Cowton: Abro and Potts: Thormber Brewin: Dique and Kher Singh: Jagat Singh Milne: Feroze Khan and Pinto.

CHRIST CHURCH ASSN.

Berryman: Gidney and Westerling Scott: Norris and Murphy. Sullivan: D'Cunha: D'Avoine, R. Cowton and Alberts.

UMPIRES:—Messrs Littlewood and Lees.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 4.15 P. M.

Bhusawal vs. Lonavla Wanderers 5-30 p. m.

Ajmer Sports Club vs. B.B. and C.I. Rly.

COLD-BLOODED CRIME IN PACKED BUS

—:o:—

Wounded Passengers Left On Roadside

BERLIN, March 17.

The popular indignation at the recent bloodshed for which the hot-heads of the extremist parties are responsible has been aroused to dangerous excitement by the cold-blooded murder on Saturday night of Herr Hanning, a Communist member of the Hamburg Town Council, who was shot dead by three young Nazi gunmen—members of Herr Mitler's National Socialist organisation—in a crowded omnibus.

Accounts of the outrage differ, but Reuter's Hamburg correspondent says it appears that the three young men, one of them an ex-policeman, hoarded a Hamburg-bound bus in the suburbs late at sight, and after interrogating gthe horror-stricken passengers at the revolver point, identified Herr Henning and riddled him with bullets.

In the random fusillade one woman was shot twice in the leg, another had her thumb shot off, and a Communist companion of Herr Hanning, was slightly wounded in the head, but saved his life by pretending he was dead. With callous brutality the three murderers forced the driver to stop the 'bus until they had cut the telephone wire to Hamburg, and then disappeared.

For the honour of the Nazi party it must be said that the three men, all of whom have been arrested—namely, Jansen, an ex-policeman, who was expelled from the force six months ago for active participation in the Nazi movement; Dammel, a clerk, and Hoseckmeyer, were denounced to the police by the local Nazi headquarters, who expressed abhorrence at the crime. The two first realising that the game was up, surrendered to the police, and the third man was arrested yesterday.

DENUNCIATION BY HERR HITLER.

Swift action against them has been taken by Herr Adolf Hitler himself. He has issued a statement in Munich denouncing the crime and expelling the murderers from the party. At the same time he says he will provide for their legal defence at the trial, as he is convinced that they acted in a moment of madness induced by Communist anti-Nazi propaganda., Hamburg is a notorious Communist stronghold, and there is extreme nervousness owing to the fear of reprisals by the Communists, who have announced a number of protest meetings. The police are taking speciti precautions. Already it is reported that two Nazis were fired on at Altona yesterday as they came out of a cafe.

A Communist account of the affair states that six Nazis, one of them in full uniform, were on the omnibus, which was crowded at the time of the shooting. After Herr Henning had admitted his identity 15 shots were fired among the panic-stricken passengers. The wounded passengers were picked up on the roadside by a police car, which had been fetched by the bus-driver.

"Manchester Guardian".

Lahore's Welcome To Sir C. V. Raman

—:o:—

LAHORE, April 5.

Sir C. V. Raman, who arrived here this morning to preside over the Physics Teachers' Conference, commencing tomorrow, was presented with civic address by the President and members of the Muhicipality.

The address said that the Punjab, with all its unexplored mineral wealth and power, rejoiced in Sir C. V. Raman's patriotic resolve to devote his rare talents to the industrial advancement of India, and looked forward to the day when India, helped by the growing generation of her eminent children, among whom Sir C. V. Raman would be one of the foremost, would take her rightful place as the greatest and wealthiest member of the Commonwealth of Nations.

SIR C. V. RAMAN REPLIES.

Sir C. V. Raman, in his reply, dwelt on the glorious past civilisation of India and said that in the investigation of problems of mathematics, chemistry and physics, Indian thought had a leading position in the world. That fact was not widely recognized.—A. P.

Shirpur & National Flag

(From A Correspondent.)

The Shirpur Sanitation Panchayat was asked by the S.D.O. of Basim either to remove the National Flag flying over the Government Building, occupied by the Panchayat or to vacate the building and the Panchayat vacated it.

MOVE TO AMALGAMATE STATES' PEOPLES' ORGANISATIONS.

Committee For Central Body Formed.

KARACHI, April 5.
(By Mail).

A largely attended meeting of representatives of the subjects of Indian States now in Karachi was held yesterday in the Karnatak Camp in Harchandrai Nagar, with Mr. Manilal Kothari in the Chair.

Mr. Kothari, in his opening remarks, said that the general awakening in the country afforded opportunities for much useful work being done for the political and economic uplift of the people of the Indian States. He emphasised the need for constructive work within the States, and appealed to workers to concentrate their energies on it. To ensure uniformity and continuity of policy and programme, he suggested the amalgamation of various States' peoples' organisations into one All-India organisation, working under the auspices of, or in consultation with, the Indian National Congress.

In conclusion Mr. Kothari assured those present that the interests of the States' peoples would be quite safe in the hands of Mahatma Gandhi and the Mahasabha at the Round Table Conference if it materialised.

The meeting generally accepted Mr. Kothari's suggestion and in response to his appeal for funds for organising further work, Rs. 5,000 was subscribed on the spot.

COMMITTEE FOR CENTRAL ORGANISATION.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi moved a resolution, suggesting the appointment of a Committee to convene a meeting of all States' peoples' representatives for forming the proposed central organisation. The motion was adopted and a Committee of 22 members with Mr. Satyamurthi as President and Messrs. Manilal Kothari and Waman Rao as Secretaries was appointed.

A deputation of States' peoples' representatives, including Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. Manilal Kothari, Mr. Waman Rao Naik, Mr. Amritlal Sheth, Mr. Chhotalal Sutaria Mr. Rangildas Kapadia and Mr. Bhashyam held consultation with Mahatma Gandhi for an hour yesterday, and as suggested by him the above Committee has decided to call a meeting of the representatives of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference (Bombay) and the All-India States' Subjects Conference (Madras) and others interested in the problems of Indian States to bring about the proposed amalgamation and also to decide the question whether it was not desirable for the central organisation to work under the auspices of the Congress.

After the conference with Mahatma Gandhi, the Committee met and authorised the secretaries to address the two States' peoples' organisations on the questions embodied in the resolution and on receipt of the replies, to take the necessary steps to organise the All-India States' Conference in Baroda State, in response to the invitation received from the Baroda Raj Praja Mandal.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

DELHI, April 5.

After Maulana Shaukat Ali's address, in the All-India Moslem Conference condolence resolutions were passed mourings the deaths of Maulana Mahomed Ali and Pandit Motilal Nehru. The session of the Conference continues.—A.P.

VICEROY CONFERS WITH MOSLEM COMMUNALISTS

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, April 5.

The Viceroy called to an informal Conference this afternoon prominent Moslem leaders now in Delhi, including Sir Mahommed Shafi, Sir Mahommed Iqbal, Mian Shah Nawaz, Malik Feroz Khan Noon, Sir S. N. Bhutto, the Raja of Salimpur, Hafiz Hidayatullah, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, and Mr. Amed Yer, member of the Punjab Legislative Council. It is understood that the conversation lasted an hour and a half. No news is available regarding what transpired there, but political circles believe that those who took part in the Conference were united in feeling the need for the urgent solution of the communal problem as it should not be allowed to retard the advancement of the country, and that a settlement should be arrived at between the Hindus and Moslems in India, or failing that, a solution would have to be found in London.

Conversation in Congress circles also reveal that if Mahatma Gandhi fails to discover what exactly is the united Moslem demand which is to meet, he may be persuaded to go to London and try to reach a settlement there. The chief point of division in Moslem opinion, according to Congress circles, is the question of separate versus joint electorates.—A.P.

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ENTRANCE FREE

MAKE PARLIAMENT DRAMATIC

—:o:—

Churchill's Suggestions To Commons Committee

Mr. Winston Churchill gave evidence at a meeting of the House of Commons Committee which is considering the subject of procedure on public business. Mr. A. E. Brown, M.P., presided.

One of the questions Mr. Churchill was asked to answer was: Do you consider there is justification for the public criticism of the present system of procedure on the grounds of its being out of date, its dilatoriness, its ineffectiveness in controlling the Executive, especially as regards expenditure, and its suppression of criticism or initiative on the part of private members?

Mr. Churchill said he was in favour of very considerable changes in the direction of devolution to local bodies much larger in scale than any in existence in this country at the present time.

"I am also in favour," he said, "of what is called an economic sub Parliament being formed which would guide and aid the House of Commons in all commercial business and on many of the financial questions."

The Chairman: Our terms of reference would not permit us to recommend any constitutional changes, although we may discuss them in so far as they affect the procedure of the House.

Mr. Churchill: If you would like me to submit a proposal for an economic sub-Parliament I will do so, but not to-day. It will require a full sitting by itself.

It was arranged that Mr. Churchill should put forward a memorandum on the subject after Easter.

COMMONS AS A "GRAND FORUM."

All questions of procedure of the House of Commons, said Mr. Churchill, depended on what they wanted the House of Commons to do. Did they want to make it a highly efficient machine for passing all kinds of bills into law, or did they wish to make it a grand forum of national debate?

"I undoubtedly incline," said Mr. Churchill, "to the belief that at the present time the most important thing for the House of Commons is to be a grand forum of debate. I never knew there was any difficulty in passing bills. All the trouble we are suffering from is because of the facility with which bills are passed. The statute-books of this country are as encumbered wth legislation as are some of the statute-books of the South American States."

The Chairman: I gather you don't think it ought to be easier to make new laws than it is now?

"No," replied Mr. Churchill, "because in time of emergency Parliament could take whatever steps were necessary to create laws." In its legislative aspect, he said, Parliament was as much concerned with preventing legislation as with passing legislation.

FREEDOM FOR THE HOUSE.

He was very much in favour of the House obtaining more control over its own business. A hundred years ago the House of Commons debated whatever it wanted to and whatever the country wanted. At present Parliament was much too encumbered with routine, and so they found the House sitting at inordinate length, consuming months in chopped up, petty discussion.

My reform (Mr. Churchill added) would be to lighten this routine and to leave the main hours for Parliament to debate the great topics of public interest.

Mr. Churchill emphasised the unemployment problem as being one the consideration of which had been hindered by Parliamentary routine. He also contended that the House sat much too long in the year. Except in times of war or of national emergency Parliament ought not to sit more than five or six months. He was thinking of the months when Parliament was kept dawdling about with nothing particular happening. "In the days when I first came to the House we used to sit for six months, and there were six months of peace for the country without Parliament being in session," said Mr. Churchill, amid laughter.

MAKING PARLIAMENT DRAMATIC.

Mr. Churchill said that he was not very anxious to help private members' bills. He had seen a good many of them brought forward which it was a very good thing were not passed. The electorate, he thought, were taking less interest in the debates than they used to do.

Mr. Leach: Is it frankly true to say that your intention is to make Parliament more dramatic?

Mr. Churchill: Yes, partially.

Mr. Leach suggested that that would mean the resuscitation of the orator.

It means, replied Mr. Churchill, the resuscitation of the fierce, intense thrashing out of great public questions. We have nothing like the intense debates we used to have. I think it is a pity, because it draws people together as well as dividing them.

In answer to Mr. Rhys Davies, Mr. Churchill said that the present Parliamentary system was the least intolerable of any form of government ever devised. "If public interest is declining, it is no fault of yours," the Chairman said to Mr. Churchill. — "Manchester Guardian."

20 KILLED ON FILM SHIP.

Survivors On Ice-floes

NEWFOUNDLAND, Mar. 16.

The Viking, a fifty-year-old sealer, commanded by Camptain Abram Keen, with a crew of 138, two stowaways, and several kinema camera operators on board, has blown up at sea, eight miles east of Horse Islands, White Bay, with the loss of twenty lives, says Reuter. Some of the survivors who have reached Horse Island report that their comrades are mardooned on ice-floes and that the Viking is a complete wreck. The wireless operator on Horse Islands says that the burning ship was visible from the shore and that he could see the survivors huddled together on the ice.

According to the Central News, the Viking had been chartered for the making of a film of the Frozen North, to be called "White Thunder," under the direction of Mr. Varick Rissel.

Messages received at St. John's (New-foundland) state that many on board were killed, and that maimed bodies have already been washed ashore.

It is believed that it will be exceedingly difficult for them to land, as the heavy ice is swept by an off-shore wind. One of the passengers on board the Viking is Mr. Varick F. Rissel, a film director, who was engaged with several cameramen in taking pictures for a film depicting the adventurous life aboard a sealer. A few of the crew have reached the shore after travelling 10 miles across the ice. The captain is among the injured who are strewn about the icefield without food or medical aid.

According to the latest details the disaster was due to an explosion of gunpowder which blew off the stern of the vessel and inflicted heavy casualties among both officers and passengers.

The Viking left St. John's with eight others on March 9.

A message reporting the loss of the boat was read in the Newfoundland House of Assembly by the Prime Minister, Sir Richard Squires.

CREW LEAP FROM BLAZING VESSEL.

The Central News correspondent at St. John's (Newfoundland) telegrapns that with doctors and nurses on board, two steamers have left for the St. Barbe Islands, twenty miles off the north coast of Newfoundland, to help the crew of the sealer. People living on the islands, which are also known as Horse Island, heard a terrific explosion on board the sealer, which shortly afterwards burst into flames and burned fiercely. The intensity of the fire is believed to have been due to the quantity of seal fat on board.

Some of the crew were seen to jump overboard on to the ice in an attempt to reach the shores of the St. Barbe Islands, and a few did actually succeed. They reported that many of the crew were badly injured in the explosion, while some were killed outright.

The boat got into the ice on Sunday night, and a heavy sea running made it practically impossible for any more of the crew to reach land by way of the ice. The relief steamers will not reach the spot until to-night.

The Viking is a two-decked wooden steamer of 568 tons and belongs to Bowring Brothers, Limited, of St. John's, Newfoundland.—Manchester Guardian.

ATTACHMENTS GALORE AT SIRSI AND SIDDAPUR.

—:o:—

Mr. Iog, M.L.C. Visits Places To Study Situation.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Apr. 4.

Attachments at Sirsi, and Siddapur are in full swing. It is reported that so far 40 attachments at Sirsi and 65 at Shiddapur. Hebbal Dyavanaika though he had paid the revenue due was not given receipt. New notices for non-payment are reported. The Sirsi Mamlatdar has left to see the Commissioner. Before going he ordered to keep attached properties in villages only. Mr. V. W. Jog, M.L.C. left Dharwar for Hiregeru, Sirsi, Siddapur or study the situation personally. The Siddapur Mamlatdar defends Japti irregularities under the rules of the land revenue code.

HOW DOMINIONS WON AUTONOMY.

(Continued from page 6.)

the world, must be re-considered after the war, and they wish to avoid the raising of all such questions until that fortunate time shall have arrived."

The resolution appointing the Commission, therefore, contained the qualifications that:— "Any consideration of the present fiscal policy of the Government was excluded from its enquiries." and that:— "The same considerations apply with even greater force to any proposals involving the imposition of duties for the specific purpose of protecting the Indian industries, a policy which would very directly affect the fiscal relations of India with the outside world."

A SPECIAL CASE

The joint select Committee on the Government of India Bill of 1919 recommended the setting up of the so-called "Fiscal Autonomy Convention" as a special case where conditions required non-intervention on the part of the Secretary of State.

It was pointed out that:—

"This examination of the general proposition leads inevitably to the consideration of one special case of non-intervention. Nothing is more likely to endanger the good relations between India and Great Britain than a belief that India's fiscal policy is dictated from Whitehall in the interests of the trade and Great Britain. That such a belief exists at the moment there can be no doubt. That there ought to be no room for it in the future is equally clear. India's position on the Imperial Conference opened the door to negotiation between India and the rest of the Empire, but negotiation without power to legislate is likely to remain ineffective. A satisfactory solution of the question can only be guaranteed by the grant of liberty to the Government of India to devise those tariff arrangements which seem best fitted to India's needs as an integral portion of the British Empire. It cannot be guaranteed by status without limiting the ultimate power of Parliament to control the administration of India, and without limiting the power of veto which rests in the Crown, and neither of these limitations finds a place in any of the statutes in the British Empire. It can only, therefore, be assurred by an acknowledgment of a convention Whatever be the right fiscal policy for India, for the needs of her consumers as well as for her manufacturers, it is quite clear that she should have the same liberty to consider her interests as Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa. In the opinion of the Commttee therefore, the Secretary of State should as far as possible avoid interference on this subject when in agreement, and they think that his intervention, when it does take place, should be limited to safeguarding the international obligations of the Empire or any fiscal arrangements within the Empire to which His Majesty's Government is a party'"

Later, in February, 1921, the Council of State passed the following resolution:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that His Majesty's Government be addressed through the Secretary of State with a prayer that the Government of India be granted full fiscal autonomy subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act."

In reply to this resolution His Majesty's Government accepted the principle recommended by the Joint Committee quoted above.

CONVENTION ESTABLISHED.

This position received further confirmation in the reply by the Secretary of State to a deputation from Lancashire in March, 1921, when he pointed out:—

"After that report by an authoritative Committee of both Houses and Lord Curzon's promise in the House of Lords, it was absolutely impossible for me to interfere with the right which I believe was wisely given and which I am determined to maintain—to give to the Government of India the right to consider the interests of India first, just as we, without any complaint from any other parts of the Empire, and the other parts of the Empire without any complaint from us, have always chosen the tariff arrangements which they think best fitted for their needs, thinking of their own citizens first."

Even the Indian Fiscal Commission so jealously valued the principle of Fiscal Autonomy so established that referring to Imperial Preference they stated:—

"There is a fear that, if India accepted the principle of Imperial Preference, she would find that she had parted with the newly-won privilege of fiscal autonomy; that, in the name of Imperial Preference, the tariff policy of India would be directed, not in her own interests, but in the interests of other parts of the Empire; that, if India signified the acceptance of the principle, the details would be dictated to her regardless of her own interests and wishes."

It is now a settled policy that with the enactment of any Tariff measure upon which the Government of India and the Legislature agree, the Secretary of State will not interfere.

(To be continued)

MAHARAJA OF BIKANER

—:o:—

The Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Bikaner writes:—

There is obviously some mistake in the extracts from the Gazette of India as published in "The Bombay Chronicle" of April 4 to the effect that "the Maharajah of Bikaner has been granted a personal salute of 13 guns" since His Highness already enjoys a salute of 19 guns".

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN HYDERABAD STATE.

Record Of Rapid Progress.

SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS' SUGGESTION FOR STABILISING RESULTS ACHIEVED.

SECUNDERABAD, April 4.

The Second All-India Co-operative Institutes Conference was opened by Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur in the Town Hall, Hyderabad, this afternoon. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas presided. Dewan Bahadur S. Arvamudu Iyengar, welcoming the delegates, dwelt at length on the benefits conferred by Co-operation, and how it helped in solving economic difficulties. The President then delivered a long speech.—A. P.

SIR LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS' SPEECH.

—:o:—

This is the second Conference held under the auspices of our Association, the first having been held in Bombay in September 1929. Our original idea was to hold a Conference at the end of each official year. Owing to various reasons, chief among them being the political situation in the country, we were not able to hold the Conference during Christmas last year. The delay however, has led to one very good result. It has enabled us to meet in the capital of the premier Indian State and thus show to the country that, so far as the Co-operative Movement is concerned, British India and the Indian States work in a fraternal spirit hand-in-hand and march towards the common goal of improving the economic, intellectual, moral and social stature of agriculturists and small traders and craftsmen. We Co-operators, have federated in practice long, long before Federation began to be talked of by politicians. It is the spirit of genuine co-operation that has brought together co-operators from British India and Indian States. As one who has for several years taken part in active politics, I desire to express my sincere wish and prayer that a similar spirit of co-operation and goodwill will prevail amongst the Delegates of Indian States and British India when they meet together, again, at the Second Round Table Conference.

EXCELLENT PROGRESS IN NIZAMS DOMINION

Though this is an All-India Co-operative Conference, it will not be out of place to make a reference to the excellent progress that the movement has made during the past few years in H. E. H.'s Dominion. The best thanks of all Co-operators are due of H. E. H.'s Government for the generous financial assistance given to the movement by the State. In this connection, I desire to refer particularly to the statesmanlike action of Sir Akbar Hyderi, the Minister in-Charge in recommending to the Government that the audit of unlimited liability societies should be conducted free of charge.

The State has also set an excellent example of giving the services of the inspectors of the Co-operative Department to the Central Banks to work as their inspector managers and it is very gratifying to find that the Central Banks have taken advantage of the new arrangements and that the directors of these Banks appreciate the advantage of establishing direct contact with primary societies. The unfavourable seasonable conditions and the heavy fall in prices have affected the economic condition of the members of the primary societies in this State as in the whole country, and yet it is satisfactory to note that the movement as a whole has shown signs of growth. I hope your Excellency will not consider my remarks as impertinent when I say that your Co-operative Department is working on very correct lines when it believes that its mission is to work out ways and means for the economic salvation of the small peasant.

THREE ASPECTS OF THE MOVEMENT.

As we have a very heavy agenda before us I shall refer only to a few points of general All-India interest. The Co-operative movement has three distinct aspects and in dost provinces each of the three functions is performed by a distinct agency although co-ordination is secured between the three agencies. The three aspects of work are: (1) Registration, audit, arbitration and liquidation. (2) The provision of credit and banking facilities. (3) Education, training, organization and propaganda.

The first group of functions is under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and his assistants. The second function is performed by the Provincial Bank at the apex with the central banks and unions in the middle, and the primary societies at the foundation; and the third by the provincial Institute, federation or union with its branches or affiliated district regional or local unions. There has been a co-ordination of the statutory side of the movements in British India and Indian States in the form of a Registrars Conference. This conference used to be held in the pre Montagu Chelmsford Reforms years under the aegis of the Revenue Department of the Government of India and was opened by the Hon'ble member in Charge, while the Secretary of the Department presiding during the whole Session of the Conference. After the introduction on the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms. Co-operation because a provincial and transferred Subject and the Government of India had nothing to do with it directly. Consequently, the old system of the Governmennt calling a Registrar's Conference fell into abeyance. The provincial Registrars must have felt it desirable or necessary to continue the old practice and the first conference under the new arrangements met in Bombay in 1926 and the second was held at Simla in 1928. At these conferences, two non-officials are usually invited by each Local Government or Indian State to help the Registrar of its province or State with their advice. These non-officials are nominated by the Government and not elected by any principal Co-operative Institution. Whether in view of the establishment of Provincial Institutes and Banks such non-officials should not be elected by these bodies is one of the questions that will come before you for discussion. My reference to this Conference is, however, for another purpose.

ONE ALL-COMPREHENSIVE ASSOCIATION.

In 1926, the directors of the Bombay Provincial Bank in consultation with the other provincial banks decided to hold a conference of such Banks and the first Conference of apex banks was held in Bombay, soon after the Registrars' conference. At the invitation of the promotors many of the Registrars attended the Banks' conference. It was at that time that the question of co-ordination between the Institutes and Federations also was considered and as a result of prolonged deliberation, a preliminary Institutes' Conference was held at Simla. Later on an Association for the co-ordination of the activities of these. Institutes was established in September 1929. We have thus three conferences held biennially or even triennially. two of these being held under the auspices of non-officials workers while one is held under the auspices of official workers, with non-officials co-opted to work with them. As many of the Co-operators in the country are connected with more than one side of the movement and as there is no sharp division between their activities I am of opinion that we should have only one Association or one conference of all the three branches. The joint Conference which we might call the Indian Co-operative Congress can have three departments each holding its sub-committee meeting or sectional conference under its own chairman. The resolutions of the Sub-committees which affect the other activities should be submitted for consideration and adoption at the open Session of the whole congress. If this suggestion of mine is accepted there will be better co-ordination between the three branches of the movement and there will also be saving of time and energy of the workers and less strain on the resources of the movement. If this idea meets with your approval, a resolution on the subject may be submitted to the Conference.

PROVINCIAL BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORTS.

The event of the most outstanding importance in the Co-operative world during the last year and a half is the publication of the reports of the various Provincial Banking Inquiry Committees. The Committees were constituted in June 1929, and most of them began their investigations, which embraced an examination of the place of Co-operation in the development of banking, some time after we met last. On the whole, I think, co-operation has emerged well from the test, and a majority of the Committees, if not all, have been drawn irresistably to the conclusion that in co-operation lies the best hope of rural India. The Bihar and Orissa Committee, for instance, recognises that within its own particular sphere, namely, the provision of credit for the ordinary rural population, the supremacy of Co-operation is only a question of time. Even though co-operative banking has not assumed a vital part in the economy of rural finance in the province of Bihar and Orissa its progress in that sphere has undoubtedly been great, while co-operative banks habe also proved to be an invaluable agency in spreading the banking and investment habit in urban and rural areas. Very similar is the opinion expressed by the Madras Committee, which holds that of all the organizations so far evolved for financing cultivation in the country, co-operative societies have been the most promising. And the general conclusion of most of the Committees is well summed up by the Bihar and Orissa Committee which observes that for the ordinary agriculturists, it sees no method of supplying either short term or long term credit on a firm and sound basis except through the extension and betterment of the co-operative movement.

SLOW PROGRESS IN PROVINCES

Before a gathering of Co-operators, I need not dilate on the factors which give to the co-operative movement this acknowledged predominance in the future banking organization of the country. What I am more concerned about is to examine why, despite the favourable conditions of the soil for the growth of co-operation, the progress achieved so far has been comparatively not as satisfactory as one would wish. In Bombay for instance only 10.7 per cent. of the agricultural population has been brought under the influence of the co-operative movement and only 7 per cent of the finance required for the current needs of agriculture is supplied through its agency. Even in the Punjab, which is said to lead in the matter of co-operative progress, not more than 11 per cent of the population are affected by the co-operative movement. In Bihar and Orissa, not more than two per cent of the sum required annually for the finance of agriculture is provided through the co-operative machinery and its share of the total indebtedness is still less. Only five per cent of the rural households deal with agricultural credit Societies in that Province, while in Bengal one out of five villages and one out of fifteen families are served by the Co-operation agency. For the Central Provinces and Berar, the figures are still more unsatisfactory; only two per cent of the families are reached by co-operative Societies whose share of the total agricultural debt of the Province is hardly three per cent.

(To Be Continued).

A scene from "Cohens and Kellys in Africa" which is shown this week at the Capitol.

"Let Us Be Gay"—A Pathe Feature for Easter Week starring Norma Shearer.

B. E. S. T. CO., Ld.

—:o:—

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS IN 1930.

The following report of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., for the year ended 31st December 1930 is issued to the share-holders, which will be placed before the annual general meeting on 16th instant.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the share-holders their Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1930.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

The total revenue for the year 1930 from all sources amounted to Rs. 17088364-5-7; The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 9669334-5-11; The net receipts from the year's working aggregated Rs. 7369029-15-8; From this balance the following further items of expenditure have to be deducted before arriving at the net profit available for distribution:—

Interest for the year on the 7 per cent. Debenture Debt Rs. 700000; Provision for Depreciation:—

General Account Rs. 1684402; Special Account Rs. 244242; Thus makes a total of Rs. 1928644.

Provision for Reserve against fluctuations in value of Assets Rs. 75000; Provision for Writing off Rights and Concessions Rs. 40710; After making these deductions aggregating Rs. 2744354 there remains an available balance of profit of Rs. 4624675-15-8 to which has to be added the amount brought forward from 1929 account Rs. 285725-9-4 making a balance of profit available for distribution of Rs. 4910401-9-0.

The Directors recommend that this sum be appropriated as follows.—

To Dividend for the year on 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares Rs. 630000; To payment of Dividend for the year on the Ordinary Shares at 14 per cent. Rs. 3780000; To Bonus to the Company's Officers and Employees Rs. 215000; To be carried forward to next year's Account Rs. 285401-9-0 thus makes a total of Rs. 4910401-9-0.

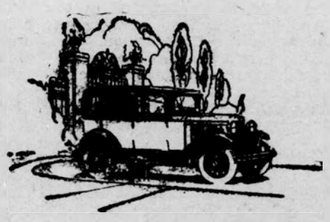
The working of the Company during the year 1930 was again seriously affected by causes over which it exercised no control. The prolonged trade depression affected every department, especially the Traffic. The political disturbances further prejudiced the position, and led to a marked decline in the number of passengers using the tramcars. These disturbing factors were very severe during the last months of the year. Whilst the opening months were encouraging and held out the promise of steady expansion, the reverse current set in about May, and gathered force month by month. Even the Supply Branch felt these shocks, and the normal growth of consumption was converted into an actual declension, in the demand for electrical energy. These adverse forces are responsible for a falling off in the working revenue. The utmost economy was exercised in every department, but a Public Utility Company has to maintain its services under all conditions, regardless of the general economic position. The actual net revenue was less by Rs. 1,37,289; or approximately the same as in the years 1923; which affords the most accurate basis for comparison.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The capital expenditure for the year was Rs. 1059422 which was met from the Company's own resources, without borrowing or increasing the capital at charge. The principal expenditure was again incurred in completing the works to improve the regularity of the supply of electrical energy and to safeguard it against all reasonable risks. The two automatic sub-stations provided in the direct current area were increased to three, and the conversion of an older station to automatic working was commenced. These works are part of a general programme, now well advanced, to provide "seurity" works wherever there is danger of interruption of supply; they will give consumers a far more reliable service. The surplus funds of the Company are held in floating securities pending a favourable opportunity for investment in gilt-edged funds; the total investments, temporary and fixed, stood at Rs. 9615898 on the 31st December.

Cross Receipts for 1929 were Rs. 10142854; for 1930 Rs. 10270423; Operating Expenses were Rs. 42-72688; and Rs. 4227133 respectively.

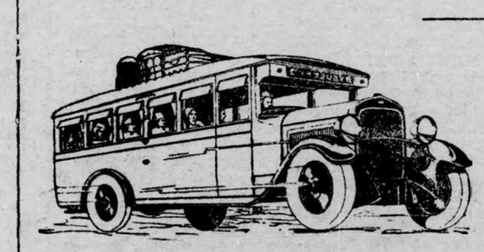
The Net Receipts for 1929 were Rs. 5318865 and Rs. 5247141 for 1930.



Ford

PRICES

On account of increased duty Ford prices will definitely advance on April 15th.



The Ford Motor Company of India, Limited, reserves the right to change prices at any time without notice or incurring liability to purchasers.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED.
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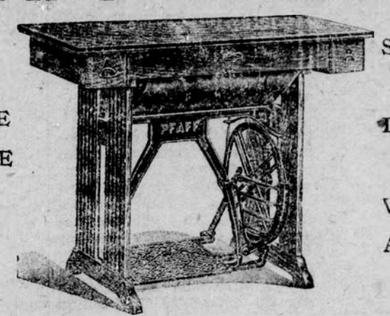

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TRADE & FINANCE

BORROWERS PAID 7 PER CENT FOR CALL MONEY

Steady Tone on Stock Exchange.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 3.

MONEY

The money market was subjected to unusually severe pressure over the turn of the fiscal year and call funds were in keen demand at 6¼—6½ per cent. It is reported that as much as 7 per cent. was paid yesterday. Treasury renewals amounted to Rs. 371.75 lakhs, while maturities between 23rd March and 5th April figured Rs. 514.75 lakhs. The present stringency for funds seems to be temporary and rates may relax after Easter. The trade demand shows an increase of Rs. 98.77 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 5¼ per cent. two to three months 5¼ per cent and six months 4½ per cent.

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 27th March 1931 shows an increase of Rs. 131.23 lakhs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 13,32,66,000 as compared with Rs. 19.18 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 15.99, an increase of 3.29 per cent. over last. Loans and Cash credits have increased by Rs. 31.94 lakhs and Rs. 169.85 lakhs respectively, while Inland bills discounted have declined by Rs. 107.14 lakhs. Government deposits have risen by Rs. 441.66 lacs to Rs. 11.92 crores and other deposits by 3.26 lacs to Rs. 70.43 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 7 per cent.

Prices of gilt-edged stocks were generally maintained except 3½ per cent. Paper which fluctuated between Rs. 63 and Rs. 63-6. Investment demand for short-term bonds continues, but the business actually transacted is limited 6 per cent. Bonds due 1931 and 1932 are quoted at Rs. 100-4 and Rs. 100-15 and 1933-36 at Rs. 100-1. 5 per cent. 1945-55 loan kept unchanged at Rs. 100-15. 1929-47 loan improved slightly to Rs. 94-7 and 1939-44 to Rs. 93-6. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 loans steadied to Rs. 95-8 and Rs. 99-9. 6½ per cent. Bombay development loan shows no alteration at Rs. 104-7. 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan improved to Rs. 74, while 1934-37 loan was quiet at Rs. 88-6. 4½ per cent 1955-60 loan is quoted at Rs. 82-12 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 94-8.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine six and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 31st March 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 59,00,000, Rs. 2,12,25,000 and Rs. 1,66,25,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months at Rs. 96-3-6 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 96-3-0 received approximately 50 per cent. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-4-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 97-4-0 received approximately 50 per cent. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-7-3 and above were accepted in full and these at Rs. 98-7-0 received approximately 30 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 29,75,000, Rs. 1,11,00,000 and Rs. 59,25,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 5-1-4, Rs. 5-7-11 and Rs. 6-3-6 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 1st April to Monday the 6th 1931 at Rs. 97-4-6 and Rs. 98-7-6 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months bills sold from 25th to 30th March amounted to Rs. 3,00,000 and Rs. 1,28,75,000 respectively.

Tenders for nine, six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 7th April. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 10th April 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange were distinctly easy at the opening, rates dropping by 1/16d. to 1s. 5-13/16d. for sellers and 1s. 5-27/32d. for buyers. Resales would appear to have practically ceased and this together with the paucity of export bills account for the present lull. The heavy treasury bill maturities during April may also be partly responsible for the present tendency. Inquiry for all remittances is still light. The following are the forward rates:—April 1s. 5-25/32d. May 1s. 5 3/4d. June 1s. 5 23/32 d. and July/August 1s. 5-11/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation receded slightly during the week to doll. 4.85-13/16 but closed at 4.85-29/32 French francs appreciated to 124.17. The Belga and the Italian lira closed at 34.94 and 92.75 respectively.

GOLD

The Gold Market was deviod of interest, there being no change either in price or in the daily offtake. Ready is quoted at Rs. 21-3-6 and small quantities steadily continue to go to the Mint. Even quieter sterling has not in any way stirred the rates and checked tenders to Government. The daily offtake is no better than 5,000 tolas, with stocks on hand approximating 3 lakhs tolas. Sovereigns rates were slightly easier, ready being quoted at Rs. 13-7-9, while delivery 1st April remained unchanged at Rs. 13-8-3. In London the quotation for gold declined from 84s. 11 3/4d. to 84s. 9 3/4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-3-9 and Rs. 21-3-6 for ready and 7th April settlement and Rs. 21-4-9 and Rs. 21-4-6 for 4th May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £2,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £11,200. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 384,204 in bar and coin.

SILVER

Weakness developed in the silver market following a persistent fall in the Shanghai tael and in London. In the local market prices fell by Rs. 1/4 per 100 tolas, ready closing at Rs 42.15. Reports have been current in Hongkong and in the local market that the Government of India are selling silver privately in London and the weakness may be partly attributed to this Local bulls have unloaded their holdings and a fair amount of inter-bazar business was transacted. The offtake in our market remains poor being some 90 bars a day, while stocks are still oppressive at 11,000 bars. In Shanghai the tael declined from 1s. 3-7/8d. to 1s. 3-1/4d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 13½d. and 12-15/16d. for ready and 13-7/16d. and 13d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 44-3 and Rs. 42-15 for ready, Rs. 39-9 and Rs. 38-5 ex duty for 7th April settlement and Rs. 44-6 and Rs. 42-2 for 6th May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £8,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £48,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 20,097 in coin.

SHARES.

Steadier conditions characterised the Stock Exchange this week and there was some improvement in the prices of cotton mill shares on bull support. Following were the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 722/8-726/4; Century Rs. 262/8; Central India Rs. 378/12-375; Crescent Rs. 81/4-80-10; Fazulbhoy Rs. 410-415; Indian Bleaching Rs. 146/4; Indore Malwa Rs. 368/12; Kohinoor Rs. 148/12-150; New Great Rs. 173/12 Pearls Rs. 251/4-253/12; Simplex Rs. 72/8-71-14 and Swadesni Rs. 300.

The miscellaneous section was dull with small business. Tata Ordys. and Defds. were unchanged at Rs. 25/4 and Rs. 283/12. Tata Hydro improved slightly to Rs. 112/8, while Tata Powers were unchanged at Rs. 470. Alcocks advanced from Rs. 166/4 to Rs. 171/4. Bombay Burmahs maintained the level of Rs. 460. Bombay Trams kept steady at Rs. 120, while Steams improved to Rs. 187-8. Cement shares were in demand, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 15/12, Indian Cements at Rs. 197/8, Katni Ordys rose from Rs. 171/14 to Rs. 182/8, while Defds. kept unchanged at Rs. 705. Among railway shares Tapti Valleys showed slight improvement to Rs. 642/8, while Sind Lights eased to Rs. 51/4.

Imperial Bank shares gained about 5 points to Rs. 1072/8, while Contributories were unaltered at Rs. 267/8. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 82 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14/4.

FINANCE BILL.

Contrary to expectations the Finance Bill was unduly protracted and it was not until almost hour and that too at the sacrifice of normal course of business, at least in the Upper Chamber that the bill was passed into an Act. In passing the bill, Government have flouted the opinion of the Legislative Assembly and commercial bodies outside it. It is indeed unfortunate that, for the sake of a small figure of Rs. 80 lakhs in the Income tax on a total budget of Rs. 130 crores, His Excellency Lord Irwin should have been asked to certify the Finance Bill on the termination of a great career in India and at a juncture when the country is in the threshold of a momentous change in the Constitution.

This action is emphatically resented by the commercial community and indeed there was no occasion for this unusual step. Government must realise that they have heavy committments during the next seven years, amounting to almost Rs. 200 crores including treasury bills and to finance such large repayments Government will have to pay high rates of interest in view of the excessive income tax.

The assurance given by Government that should conditions improve, they would consider the readjustment of taxes, is good as far as it goes, but the public are not enamoured of it and cannot help taking it with certain misgivings.

INDIAN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

December Production

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and statistics, India has issued the following monthly statistics of Cotton Spg. and Wvg. in Indian Mills during December 1930:—

	Dec. 1930.	Nov. 1930.	Dec. 1929
	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.
Yarn spun	79468	71076	84128
Woven goods Mftd.	56160	49341	56366

The total quantity of yarn spun during the month under review amounted to 79 million lbs and that of woven goods to 56 million lbs, as compared with 84 million and 56 million lbs, respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceding year or a decrease of 5.5 per cent in the case of yarn, and 4 per cent in the case of woven goods.

In the four months, September to December, 1930, i.e., from the beginning of the cotton year 1930-31, the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 283 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 195 million lbs. as against 305 and 203 million lbs, respectively, in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

In the nine months, April to December, 1930, the production amounted to 646 million lbs of yarn and 436 millions of woven goods. These figures are compared in the statement below with those for the corresponding periods of the two preceding years:—

Nine months, April to Dec.	1930.	1929.	1928
	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.
Yarn spun	646078	612502	447113
Woven goods Mftd.	435591	413510	308047

To exports of Indian yarn by sea from British India to foreign countries during the nine months April to December, 1930, were 18 million lbs. as compared with 19 and 15 million lbs. in the corresponding periods of 1929 and 1928 respectively.

YARN PRODUCTION

The quantity of coarse, medium, and fine yarns produced in Indian mills is compared below with the quantity imported by sea from foreign countries during December, and the nine months April to December, 1930. The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the months of December, 1930, was 63 million lbs, and the imports of the same counts were 28,000 lbs. only; the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was about 14 million lbs. and of fine counts (above No. 40) 2,547,000 lbs. as against 914,000 lbs. and 285,000 lbs. respectively, of imported yarn of the same counts.

Month of December. 1930	Production 1000 lbs.	Imports. 1000 lbs.
Nos. 1 to 25	62931	28
Nos. 26 to 40	13514	914
Above No. 40	2547	285

Nine months, April to Dec. 1930.	Production 1000 lbs.	Imports 1000 lbs.
Nos 1 to 26	507910	521
Nos. 26 to 40	114020	11837
Above No. 40	19571	3030

Month of December. 1930.	1000 lbs.	1000 yds.
Grey and bleached picegoods:—		
Shirtings and longcloth	13366	57140
T-cloth, domestics, and sheetings	3404	12122
Dhutis	15122	77013
Chadars	1936	4556
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar	5570	16301
Coloured piecegoods	11174	51177

Nine months, April to Dec. 1930.	1000 lbs.	1000 yds.
Grey and bleached picegoods:—		
Shirtings and longcloth	99653	452734
T-cloth, domestics, and sheetings	22531	81600
Dhutis	124069	630795
Chadars	16692	43025
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar	48479	140772
Coloured piecegoods	85566	40023

The following statement compares the production of piecegoods woven in Indian mills with the imports of such goods from foreign countries:—

Month of December. 1930.	Production 1000 yds.	Imports. 1000 yds.
Grey and bleached piecegoods	185420	37371
Coloured piecegoods	51177	8717

Abstract statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Span.

(Note.—The statistics of yarn represent the quantities of all yarn spun actually spun in the mills whether they are subsequently woven in the mills or not.)

BRITISH INDIA

Month of December 1930.	
Bombay	43598463
Madras	7088673
Bengal	3233084
United Provinces	8100165
Ajmer-Merwara	564760
Punjab	361961
Delhi	2072572
Central Provinces and Berar	4054813
Burma	288120
Total	69362611

FOREIGN TERRITORY.

Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior (Ujjain), Kishangarh, Cambay, Kolhapur, Cochin, Rajkot (a) and the French Settlement at Pondicherry	1010'930
Grand Total	79497891

BRITISH INDIA

Nine months, April to Dec. 1930.	
Bombay	351926520
Madras	57912882
Bengal	28398009
United Provinces	64564372
Ajmer-Merwara	4425916
Punjab	2938939
Delhi	14428159
Central Provinces and Berar	33933359
Burma	2403060
Total	560930706

FOREIGN TERRITORY

Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior (Ujjain) Kishangarh, Cambay, Kolhapur, Cochin, Rajkot (a) and the French Settlement at Pondicherry	85147111
Grand Total	646077817

Abstract statement of the quantity of Woven Goods Manufactured.

(Note.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards relates only to grey and coloured piecegoods and is estimated from the poundage on a conventional basis; the figures in dozens relate to grey and coloured goods other than piecegoods, and to hosiery, the weight of these being estimated mainly on a conventional basis and included in the poundage.)

BRITISH INDIA	Month of December 1930	Nine Months April to December 1930.
Bombay—		
pounds	37824692	286374161
yards	170685745	1323429181
dozens	39655	417078
Madras—		
pounds	1742950	15059295
yards	5275262	46432751
dozens	24537	195311
pounds	1467013	12528213
Bengal—		
yards	6261163	52956576
dozens	11409	99577
United Provinces—		
pounds	3121046	25646540
yards	11817993	97463628
dozens	18114	181771
Ajmer-Merwara—		
pounds	458338	3571107
yards	1536705	12445132
dozens	33	697
Punjab—		
pounds	137268	81 35.
yards	403672	297 939
dozens	1177	31.9
Delhi—		
pounds	1849064	13125355
yards	5555232	41942133
dozens	703	12728
Central Provinces and Berar—		
pounds	2080474	16515217
yards	7762439	61955140
dozens	1577	19387
Total—		
pounds	48081845	373634995
yards	203298216	1629504156
dozens	97165	312197

Foreign Territory:—

Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gawalior (Ujjain), Cambay, Kolhapur, Cochin, Porbandar (a), Rajkot (a), Sangli (b) and the French Settlements at Pondichery

pounds	7477122	61925866
yards	27298705	229295716
dozens	5,000	55,834
yards	236596921	1868809871
dozens	102165	967941

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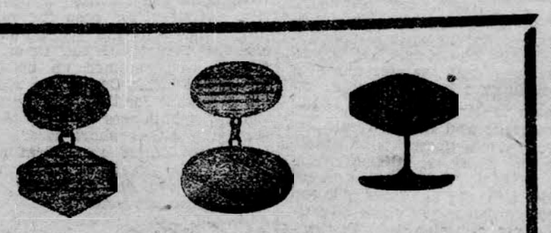

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xKaga ,,	5860	31 Mar.	13 ,,
Katori ,,	10000	---	@21 ,,
*Genoa ,,	6785	15 April	28 April
Tokushima Maru	5976	19 ,,	30 ,,
Ashima ,,	10000	....	@5 May
x Tango ,,	6893	30 April	14 May
Yasukuni ,,	12000	....	@17May

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

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Fakone Maru	10500	18 Mar.	4 April
Lakozaki ,,	10500	29 April	6 May

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Asama Maru	22000	1 April	7 April
Tatsuta ,,	22000	13 May	19 May

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PLIGHT OF SECONDARY TEACHERS

—:o:—

Govt. Has Neglected Education.

APPALLING WASTE OF MONEY.

The following are extracts from the Presidential Address delivered by Mr. P. V. Kane at the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference held at Ratnagiri on 3rd inst.

The work of secondary teaching bristles with many intricate problems. I have neither the time nor the capacity to go at length into all the controversial aspects of these problems. On some of them general agreement seems in sight. At one time English was the medium of instruction in the upper standards of our high schools, and also the medium of examination at the Matriculation. It is now generally conceded that the medium of instruction as well as examination, in all subjects except English, should be the mother tongue of the student and I am glad to learn that the Committee of the Academic Council of our University has recommended that students may at the Matriculation, answer all question papers, other than those in English, either in English or in one of the recognised languages of the Presidency. On other problems unfortunately there is no such unanimity; but as I am looking forward to a lively discussion on the place of the Classical languages as compared with modern Indian languages in the curricula of our high schools, I refrain from making any remarks on that subject just now. I shall rather confine myself to some questions of a practical nature, in secondary education.

There is no reason why Government should not accept the Matriculation Examination as qualifying for Government service. The University Senate is a body of responsible men of whom more than one-fourth are even now nominated by Government and among the elected members also there are several who are Government servants. A body so constituted must be trusted by Government. Besides Government does powerfully influence Secondary education in the Presidency by their recognition of non-Government schools and by the grants-in-aid which they give to these schools.

CLAIMS OF SECONDARY TEACHERS.

The question whether there should be a separate Board for regulating schools and conducting the Matriculation Examination is bound up with several other matters on which controversies are likely to arise. The present University Act provides that out of 93 elected Fellows 'five' shall be elected by the 'Heads' of Recognised Secondary schools. This in my opinion is most inadequate representation for those who are actually working in the field of secondary education. Secondary schools supply the material to the Colleges affiliated to the University by means of the Matriculation Examination. The Colleges send 33 elected representatives from among Principals of colleges, University Teachers and Teachers in Colleges. Besides the Heads of University Departments are ex-officio Fellows and the majority of the ten Fellows elected by the Faculties are Principals and Professors of Colleges. Secondary Teachers as a body have no representation on the Senate at all. This is a great injustice to the profession of secondary teachers.

HONOUR TEACHERS.

The status of Secondary teachers and their prospects in life are very important matters. I am grieved to find that the status of Secondary teachers in society is not at all what it should be. Ancient India knew how to honour teachers. Modern conditions have introduced a new system of education but has in the process done us a great disservice by lowering the esteem in which teachers were once held. In these days status is mostly a monetary matter. The pay of Secondary teachers is very low as compared to the work they are called upon to do. The result is that the best University products are seldom attracted to this profession. There is no compensating advantage in the teacher's profession. The prestige that once attached to the teacher does not exist. he has no freedom of action and no scope to make experiments. The prospects of promotion also are very limited. This state of things must be improved in the interests of education itself as soon as possible. You are the best persons to suggest means. I find that at the Fifth sesison of the Conference a resolution was passed appointing a committee with Prof. D. V. Potdar as the Chairman to inquire into grievances in respect of fixity of tenure, pay, pension, leave, provident fund and to make a report. I understand that owing to several causes that comittee has not been able to meet and to make a report. I hope that this Conference will be able to do more substantial work in that direction. In these days if any class of persons wants to improve their prospects, they have to set their own house in order, to organise and to agitate. Therefore it is up to you to set up a strong organisation, to eradicate evils that may have crept in owing to unhealthy competition and to carry on incessant propaganda all the year round in various directions.

STEP-MOTHERLY ATTITUDE.

It is not my intention to inflict upon you any statistical details but one cannot avoid them altogether. It is often said that there is greater need for the spread of Primary education and that we had enough of Secondary education. I do not at all grudge the widest possible extension of Primary education. That is the prime need of the moment. But Secondary and Higher education must also go along with it 'pari passu'. Primary education as given at present in the first four standards often means hardly anything beyond the ability to read and write. The student is about 10 or 11 years old by the time he completes the Fourth Primary school standard. When he leaves that school and does not proceed further, what little he has acquired begins to evaporate. The State is vitally interested in seeing that not only are its people able to read and write, but that as large a proportion of them as possible have diffused among them a general knowledge of several subjects have a keen intelligence and developed aptitudes for pursuing several arts, industries and vocations. This is the province of Secondary education. The Presidency's total revenue is about fifteen crores and yet Government are not prepared to spend even six lakhs more on Secondary education. This is a sufficient indication of the niggardly and step-motherly policy of Government in the matter of Secondary education; when the same Government can sink crores of rupees in wild, ill-conceived and ill-executed Development-projects. If we consider the figures of the entire population and of students in the primary schools and compare them with those who appear for the Matriculation we shall see that Secondary education has not made as much progress as it should have. The population of the Bombay Presidency in 1921 was 193,00,000, the boys and girls of school-going age (i.e. between 6-11 years) was 270,9000 and the pupils in the Primary schools, standards I-IV, were (in 1928-29) 9, 57,158; i.e., about 35 per cent of the boys and girls of school going age were in primary standards I-IV., In 1928-29 the number of candidates who appeared at the School Leaving Examination was 12,044 i.e., the proportion of those appearing at the S. L. Examination to the children in primary school standards I-IV was only 1.25 per cent. The outcry that is sometimes raised that we have overdone Secondary education is not justified and appears to be due to the fact that owing to the peculiar political, social and industrial conditions of India there are very few careers open to our boys.

GRAVE INJUSTICE.

There is one matter which I should like to bring prominently to your notice and to request you to consider it carefully with the ultimate object of suggesting remedies. In 1927-28 and in 1928-29 the number of candidates that appeared for the School Leaving Examination was 11,552 and 12,044 respectively, out of whom 4,165 and 6,780 respectively passed for the Matriculation and 1,300 and 2,411 for Government service. Taking the total of passes for both purposes for a number of years, the average comes to about 40 to 50 per cent. It is well-known that all students that are in the last school standard are not sent up for the Matriculation and that the number of students detained in the Seventh standard is considerable in every school. I hope I shall not be wrong if I say that the proportion of passes at the Matriculation in any one year to the total number of students in the Seventh standard of all schools is about 30 per cent. The labour spent on the remaining 70 per cent, the intellectual efforts these 70 per cent made in the year and the money expended on them by the State and the parents is all vain. This is surely an appalling waste of time, money and intellectual effort. Several causes must have contributed to this result. Apart from the causes usually assigned by parents and students for the failures viz., the strictness and vagaries of examiners, I believe that the authorities of schools are responsible to some extent. They are not as careful as they should be in making promotion in the lower standards I shall be glad if this belief of mine is shown to be ill-founded.

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FILM is the great enemy of teeth and gums—a chief cause, according to world's dental authorities, of most tooth and gum disorders. Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

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—:o:—

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

NEW YORK, April 4.
Demand Bills 485.68

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

LONDON, April 4.
Interest, Day to day Loans, 1-5/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans, 2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months, 2-5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months, 3-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months, 3-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T.T. London on Berlin. 20.41 3/8.
T.T. London on Amsterdam 12.12-1/4.
T.T. London on Brussels, 34.95.
T.T. London on Madrid, 44.11
T.T. London on Milan 92.82
T.T. London on Berne, 25.25
T.T. London on Paris, 124.21.
T. T. London on Prague, 163.93.
All other markets were closed yesterday, Saturday April 4, 1931.

England-Australia Air Mail Service.

—:o:—

LONDON, April 4.

15,000 letters left Croydon in a nine-ton airliner in the first official England-Australia air mail scheduled to reach Port Darwin on 19th April. They will be transferred to an Australian machine for distribution. The airliner is also carrying 35,000 letters for India, Central Africa and Malaya. The postage rate is sixteen pence for half an ounce. The return mail will leave Port Darwin on 27th April.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1931.

"LOCAL OFFICIALS ENTIRELY RESPONSIBLE."

ALLEGATIONS OF PARTIALITY SHOWN.

Cawnpore Hindu Traders' Wire To Viceroy. And U. P. Governor.

CAWNPORE, April 4.

The following telegram has been addressed to H. E. Governor General of India, Hon. Sir B. L. Mitter, Hon. Sir James Crerar, H. E. Governor, U. P. Chief Secretary, Government, U. P., Home Member, Government U. P. and the Commissioner, Allahabad:—

A meeting of Leading Hindu merchants representing all Traders and Quarters of Cawnpore City, held this afternoon, under the presidentship of Bruj Narain Mehrotra, (Advocate, Cawnpore) passed the following resolution.

"This largely attended public meeting of Hindu traders dealing in cloth, grain, spices, bullion, brassware and general merchandise, is of emphatic opinion that local officials are entirely responsible for the Hindu-Moslem Communal warfare in Cawnpore. The partial treatment of the District Magistrate as well as the Kotwal, their negligence to establish peace for three days, and their answer to the afflicted people and the elite of the Cawnpore public to the effect "go to Congress and call Gandhi" lead particularly to the uncontrovertible conclusion that the local authorities either failed to grasp the seriousness of the situation, or consciously declined to control the same. This meeting has, therefore, no confidence in the present local officials, and strongly protest against the partial way of dealing which the Kotwal and Messrs. Nadirali and Islamnabi practised, and so long as the higher authorities do not guarantee due protection to our lives and property we decide to refrain from opening our shops.—S. D. Brijanarian Mehrotra (Advocate) President of the meeting."

REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE FORMED

A representation Committee to consider the developments and advise the shopkeepers on the new situation was formed with Rai Saheb Gopi Nath as President and Mr. Ram Ratna Gupta as Secretary.

LABOUR COMMISSION'S REPORT

—:o:—

To Be Published In June

LONDON, April 4.

Mr. J. H. Whitley (ex-Speaker of House of Commons), Chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour in India, has arrived. Interviewed by Reuter he expressed pleasure that the Commission had arrived home with its work completed and thought that it had been most satisfactory.

The Commission hoped to issue its report in the first week of June. It would consist of five hundred pages and would be signed by every member.

There was no minority report.—Reuter.

WORLD'S WATER SPEED RECORD

Won By England Again

RUGBY, April 4.

Britain regained the world's water speed record at Buenos Aires on Thursday, when Kaye Don piloted Lord Wakefield's motor boat Miss England II over a measured course on the Parana River at 103.49 miles per hour, thus beating the record set up by the American, Garwood, who travelling at 102.15 miles per hour recently, beat the late Sir Henry Segrave's speed of 98.9 miles.

Kaye Don, who is 37 has won many distinctions as a motorist both on the track and on the road, and some of his records are still unbeaten.

Kaye Don will pilot Miss England II, when she completes in Detroit next August for the British International trophy presented in 1903 by the late Lord Northcliffe. The present holder is the American Garwood, who has beaten all challenges since 920.—B.O.W.

"INFRINGEMENT OF VESTED RIGHTS"

—:o:—

Bengal Zamindars' Wail

THEY WILL BE RUINED IF THEY ARE TAXED

CALCUTTA, April 4.

The following telegram was sent to Mr. Gandhi at Karachi by the Raja Bahadur of Nashipur, the President of the British Indian Association: "Zemindars, tenure holders, tenants and people dependent on agriculture as a class are mortified at the proposed agricultural incometax.

It is a direct infringement of vested rights under permanent settlement regulations. We humbly suggest an amendment of the clause so far as Bengal and permanently settled areas are concerned.

Agricultural class will be ruined if such tax is imposed."

AMERICA'S CRIME PROBLEM.

The Vivian Gordon Case

NEW YORK, Monday.

It has just been revealed that on Saturday a burglar broke into the District Attorney's office and forced with a jemmy the filing case containing the data of the Vivian Gordon murder. The burglar, it is supposed, was searching for papers concerning Joseph Radlow, one of the red-headed actress's former lovers. A year ago she had him arrested on a charge of blackmail, but the case was dismissed. The District Attorney, who had been warned that other files had been broken into and material dealing with Radlow removed, had taken the precaution of removing all papers dealing with the Gordon case from his file, so that nothing was taken. Radlow is a cousin of John A. Radeloff, Vivian Gordon's lawyer, whom she described in her diary as "the man she feared most of all."

Vivian Gordon, a red-headed actress, blackmailer, and racketeer, was found murdered in Van Cortland Park on February 26. She was to have given evidence against certain men in connection with the methods of the police "vice squad." Since her death, which has shocked the whole of New York, various sensational discoveries have been made as to the way of the dead girl's life, and her seventeen-year-old daughter, Benita Bischoff, committed suicide.

Meanwhile death has sealed the lips of another girl who was to have been a State witness against a policeman. She is Georgia Gray, a Titian-haired dancer, who was to have given evidence against a constable named Sullivan, and who died suddenly in Bellevue Hospital here on Saturday. Death has been provisionally attributed to pneumonia, but an analysis of the internal organs is to be made to see whether there is any trace of poisoning.

JACK DIAMOND'S ESCAPE

Jack Diamond, the gangster, of New York, had a narrow escape from death yesterday (says the Central News) when his steel-lined Sedan motor-car in which he was returning from Albany to his fortress home at Acra, in the Catskill Mountains, New York, was wrecked in collision with a truck. Jack Diamond and two of his companions were in the motor-car, but the strong construction of the vehicle saved them from injury. The motor-car is fitted with special bulletproof glass, which withstood the force of the impact.

No arrests were made, although it is recalled that fifty State troopers armed with rifles swooped down a few days ago on Diamond's Acra home, to find that he had flown in his motor-car a few hours before their arrival.—Manchester Guardian.

GLORIOUS LANDS 4 DEAD

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Four Aeroplanes Sink.

RUGBY, April 4.

The aircraft carrier Glorious which was in collision in a fog with the 9,000 tons French Liner Florida in the Mediterranean Sea on Wednesday arrived Gibralter yesterday, and landed four dead, including three passengers of the Florida killed in collision.

The Florida which was homeward bound from Buenos Aires, carrying 550 passengers was towed by the Glorious after the collision to Malaga. The number of killed and missing is not yet definitely ascertained, but more than thirty are believed dead.

Twenty-one aeroplanes were engaged in manoeuvres when the collision occurred, and were unable to alight on the Glorious. Seventeen landed at Malaga aerodrome. Four single seaters came down on the sea and sank, but the crews were picked up.—B.O.W.

Physical Feats At Dhrangadhra.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARANGDHARA, April 3.

The Punchmukha Hanuman Vyayam Shala held its demonstrations of physical feats, yesterday, under the presidentship of Sjt. K. D. Acharya, Educational Superintendent of Dhrangadhra State. Prominent persons, including Dr. Kokatnur and Mrs Kokatnur, Motilalsheth, Sjt. Bhove and others, were present. There were performances of 'lathi', single bar, legine, boxing, etc., which were performed. Messrs. Mohanlal Vyas, Jusabhai Rasiklal and Bhagbati were the chief contributors. This gymnastic school has won the sympathy of the general public.

Sjt. Acharya spoke about the necessity of such an institution for building the health and the strength of the rising generation. Dr. Kokatnur and Mrs. Kokatnur, expressed a desire to consider themselves as one of the principal contributors in extending it help and see it in a flourishing position.

Mr. Sidhwa Thanks Sub-Committees' Members And Others.

—:o:—

KARACHI, April 1.
(By Mail.)

Mr. P. K. Sidhwa, General Secretary, Karachi Congress, in a statement to the press, expresses his thanks to members of the various sub-committees in charge of various departments of work in connection with the 45 session of the Indian National Congress. Mr. Sidhwa also thanks the President, members and officers of the Karachi Municipality for their wholehearted cooperation in making arrangements for the comfort of the delegates and visitors. But for the assistance of the trained staff of the Municipality the work could hardly have been done so efficiently and in so short a period as it actually was.

STEAMER COS. THANKED.

Mr. Sidhwa also thanks the Steamer Companies for the concessions granted to delegates and visitors attending the Karachi Congress, but regrets that the Railway authorities could not see their way to extending the Easter concessions by three days, though repeated requests were made by Mr. Sidhwa, members of the Legislative Assembly and members of the Railway Advisory Committee.

MR. SIDHWA THANKED.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee has expressed his gratitude to Mr. Sidhwa for the excellent work done by him and his staff. The Secretary adds.—

"I need hardly state that we are all filled with admiration for the way you were able to organise this Congress almost at a moment's notice and the perfect arrangements that you made. Let me add my own to the congratulations of the nation on your achievement."—A. P.

SHAUKAT ALI INSISTING ON JINNAH'S 14 POINTS. ... .

Hindu Muslims Must Put Their Heads Together And Present United Demands.

HE ASKS HINDUS TO SHOW A "CHANGE OF HEART"

NEW DELHI, April 5.

A special session of the All-India Moslem Conference opened this morning in Shangham Theatre and was attended by a large number of delegates and visitors. Among those present were Sir Mahommed Shafi, Sir Abdul Qayum, Sir Akbar Khan, Malik Feroz Khan Noon, Seth Abdulla Haroon, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Mr. Abdul Aziz of Peshawar and Mr. Hasrat Mohani.

FOLLOW IN MY HUSBAND'S FOOTSTEPS

Begum Mahommed Ali, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates, referred to the sad demise of her husband in a strange land and among a strange people. She said that the present was a very critical juncture for the Mussalmans of India who should sink all personal differences and work for Islam and India. "If you follow the path chalked out by my husband you will reach your heaven of safety and freedom."

Begum Mahommed Ali made a stirring appeal to Moslem ladies to come forward to help men in the work for Islam. Those who wanted to keep on their veils might do so and those who wanted to come out of 'purdah' were welcome to follow their resolve. But whatever they chose to do, it must be remembered that progress without Moslem women participating in it was an impossibility. She also appealed for the introduction of compulsory education among Mussalman women.

"BIG BROTHER" OCCUPIES THE CHAIR

In proposing Maulana Shaukat Ali to the chair, Maulana Abdul Majid Badauni felt that after the late Mahommed Ali there was no one more fitted to guide Indian Mussalmans than Maulana Shaukat Ali.

Sir Mahommed Shafi, seconding the proposal, claimed that the Conference was representative of all sections of thought among Mussalmans. He appealed to the Conference to give the sanction of action to all resolutions which it would adopt.

The proposal was further supported by Mr. Shafi Daudi, Sir Abdul Qayum, Sir Akbar Khan, Syed Murtuza Saheb, Mr. Abdul Hafeez and others after which Maulana Shaukat Ali took the chair amidst cries of Allah-o-Akbar and delivered his presidential address.—

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Moulana Shaukat Ali in his Presidential address at the All India Muslim Conference to-day said that no sectional movement however well organised, could bring India nearer the goal. This had been proved in recent happenings at Benares, Mirzapur, Agra, Allahabad and Cawnpore.

BBy participating in the Round Table Conference they were able to place Muslim and Hindu points of view before. British public who were able to understand the reasons behind Muslim demand for safeguards.

MUSLIM DEMANDS.

Moulana Shaukat Ali hoped that Hindus would now accept the Muslim demands which were in no way unfair to them. A good deal depended on good sense, reasonableness and wisdom of the Hindu community.

Let the Indian States and Hindus and Muslims put their heads together and present a united demand to the British people.

Britishers were willing to accept eighty per cent of India's demands at once. The awakening in India was so general today, that no community would meekly accept the position of camp followers of others.

THOSE 14 POINTS.

He regretted that the leadership of Mussalmans was poor but they all stood by Mr. Jinnah's fourteen points. Let India accept the hand of peace offered by Britain just in the same way as Muslims would grasp the hand of grasp had Hindus, if the latter showed a change of heart.—A. P.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY MEETING

Dr. Ansari On Efforts Towards Settlement.

KARACHI, April 1.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Secretary, Muslim Nationalist Party, has issued the following for publication:

A meeting of the Nationalist Muslim Party was held in the Subjects Committee Hall of the Congress on March 29. More than 200 members were present including the President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari, Khan Abdul Gaffarkhan, Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Maudana Abdul Qader Kasuri, Dr. Alam Miss Sofia Somji.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in his opening remarks congratulated Muslims of the Punjab, Bengal, Bombay and the Frontier on their creditable part in the National struggle, and said it was a matter for satisfaction for the party that in spite of the efforts of reactionary Muslims and others, Muslims participated in the struggle in sufficiently large numbers.

Dr. Ansari then explained the work that had so far been done to arrive at a settlement of the communal question.

The meeting decided to convene a conference of Nationalist Muslim at Lucknow on 19th April.

The Muslim Nationalists have decided not to send any representatives to the All Parties' Muslim Conference at Delhi.—A. P.

Mahasabha Wishes Success To Delhi Conference.

MADRAS, April 4.

Kasi Krishnamacharya, President, All-India Sanatana Dharma Vaidik Mahasabha, has telegraphed to the President of the All-India Muslim Conference, Delhi.—"Wish the session every success. Success primarily consists in regaining communal harmony from the ashes of communalism. May God help us—Hindus and Muslims—in achieving the real freedom of faith, thought, act, and religion, and association with a view to achieveing religious and national goodwill and solidarity."

A copy of the telegram has been forwarded to Mr. Gandhi.—A. P.

AGRA NEWS.

Curfew Orders Extended

The District Magistrate has extended the curfew orders under Section 144 prohibiting the public from going out of the houses after 10 p.m. for next fifteen days.

On account of the District Board meeting and the riot at Cawnpore Pandit Paliwal and Mr. Doneria have returned from Karachi. They reached Agra yesterday morning, and will be going to Cawnpore shortly. A meeting of the Agra District Board was held on the 1st inst. On the proposal of Mr. Paliwal it was adjourned for five minutes in memory of late Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi.

PALIWAL ELECTED S. V. CHAIRMAN.—In the yearly election of the Senior Vice-Chairman, Pandit Shri Krishan Dutta Paliwal was elected unanimously to the post. The Board also passed the resolution of Pandit Paliwal unanimously asking the Board to reinstate all Board's employees who had either resigned or been dismissed in the Civil Disobedience mavement.

FAIR ABANDONED:—To avoid any disturbance in these days of great precaution, the Hindu inhabitant of Kachehri Ghat abandoned the fair and the procession which were to be held today.

PRISONERS YET IN JAILS:—Some Civil Disobedience prisoners are yet in jail at Agra. There are also some under-trials whose cases are going on.

CHARGES OF EXTORTION AND CORRUPTION

—:o:—

Against New York Police

BRUTAL BEATINGS OF WITNESSES

LONDON, April 4.

New York—No fewer than twenty-three witnesses summoned to appear before the Court of Inquiry which is investigating charges of extortion and corruption against the New York police have disappeared, alleges New York journal, as a result of bribery or brutal beatings by the police.—Reuter.

DEATH SENTENCES ON GUPTA & BISWAS

Mr. Sen-Gupta's Plea For Commutation.

KARACHI, April 1.

Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta has made the following stateuent to press:

I feel depressed to learn that the death sentences on Dinesh Gupta and Ramkrishna Biswas have been confirmed by the High Court. My mental uneasiness is further increased by the fact that notwithstanding our best efforts we could not save Bhagat Singh and his two companions. I have never approved of the violent actions for which Dinesh and Ramkrishna were convicted. But I have been striving to save their lives not only because I am against capital punishment, but also because I feel that two promising young lives should not be deprived of the privilege of breathing freer atmosphere and devoting themselves to the cause of the Motherland in a new order of things. I trust that while the friends and relatives of these unfortunate young men would take every legal step to save their lives, their Excellencies the Governor of Bengal and the Viceroy of India would seriously consider the desirability and expediency of commuting the death sentences and not follow the precendent of the recent executions in the Punjab, and further intensify the bitter feelings between the two nations.—A. P.

PRINCE & PRINCESS TAKAMATSU

—:o:—

Leave For America.

RUGBY, April 4.

Prince and Princess Takamatsu left London this morning "enroute" for America, and are expected to reach Tokio in June.

Lord Colebrooke, Lord-in-waiting to the King, was at the Waterloo station to take leave on behalf of he King of Their Highnesses, who came to London nearly one year ago to return the Duke of Gloucester's visit to Japan.—B.O.W.

POSTMEN MUST FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

Chamanlal Believes In Equality Of Income

KARACHI, April 4.

The eighth session of the All-India and Burma Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Conference was held this afternoon under the presidentship of Dewan Chamanlal.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, dwelt at length on the various grievances of postmen and lower grade staff and stated that their salary was so meagre that it was a disgrace to any civilised government. He expressed the opinion that unless the grades for the higher staff were revised, the grievances of the lower paid staff would ever remain. Mr. Sidhwa added that the housing question was acute. The Government must provide houses for their staff. Mr. Sidhwa advised postmen to give up their reticent attitude, gather courage and fight for their rehteous cause.

Dewan Chamanlal's presidential address inter alia stated "I believe firmly in the pdinciple of equality of income and in obtaining for workers all opportunities that modern civilisation can offer under a Government controlled by them." He added that the day would come when every postman would be able to say that he was the controlling hand in the great organisation of post offices instead of being what he to-day, a much-harassed overworked illpaid illhoused and illnourished slave of the Depadtment.

PLIGHT OF TANNING INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

Madras Chamber's Plea For Increase In Duties.

MADRAS, April 4.

It is understood that in view of the serious state of the tanning industry, due to recent American discriminating tariffs, the Madras Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to the Government of India, Finance, Commerce and Industries Department, urging immediate steps to be taken to increase the existing export duties to 20 per cent. on raw hides and 25 per cent. on raw skins to counteract the most harmful effects of the American tariffs and help the sinking tanning industry to get through its troubles. In the alternative the Chamber suggests an increase of duties to ten per cent. on raw hides and fifteen per cent. on raw skins forthwith, and reference to the Tariff Board a further increase of ten per cent., in both cases without any further delay.—A. P.

KERALA POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Picketing Campaign's Success.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, April 2.

It is understood that Mr. Sen Gupta has consented to preside over the Kerala Political Conference which is to be held at the end of this month in Badagara, North Malabar.

PICKETING CAMPAIGN'S SUCCESS:—Vigorous picketing of foreign cloth and toddy shops continues unabated. Volunteers who picket toddy shops in several parts of Kerala are assaulted, and otherwise molested. Yet the campaign has been a complete success, in so far it has compelled recalcitrant merchants to put an end to their trade and yield to the Congress mandate. The chief centres of activity are in North Malabar where almost all toddy shops are being picketed. In Calicut, picketing is primarily conducted by ladies and members of the Kerala Vidyarthi Sangha. There is no doubt that foreign cloth sale has almost entirely stopped in Calicut and other important towns.

Mr. Sen-Gupta, Chairman Of Kerala Conference.

—:o:—

KARACHI, April 1.

Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta has accepted the invitation of the Reception Committee of the Kerala Provincial Conference to preside over the session of the Conference to be held in Calicut towards the end of April.—A. P.

MADRAS ADVOCATES IN CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, April 4.

A Conference of Advocates in the Presidency convened by the Madras Bar Council opened today. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, the Advocate-General presiding. The object of the Conference is to give representatives of the Bar an idea of the working of the Bar Councils Act and invite suggestions for improving the existing machinery. The President, "inter alia," referred to various matters such as the reorganisation of the judiciary, immediate separation of executive and judicial functions in the new dispensation, and the constitution of a Supreme Court with power to settle or interstate inter-provincial disputes to pronounce finally on constitutionality or otherwise of the enactments of provincial, central or federal legislatures. Discussion on these subjects will be continued tomorrow.—A. P.

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA AIR MAIL

—:o:—

First Machine Starts

RUGBY, April 4

The first official England-Australia experimental air mail left Croydon this morning in a three engined Armstrong Siddely machine, which also carried the regular weekly airmails for India and Central Africa. Its route will be across Europe to Athens, where it will be transferred to a three-enginer short Jupiter flying boat bound for Alexandra.

It is due Sydney on April 22. The Australian section of the mail comprised fifteen thousand out of a total of fifty-thousand letters.—B.O.W.

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